

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



August 22, 1923



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3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
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53. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Heads.
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55. How to Judge Bread.
56. Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
57. How to Make Soap at Home.
58. Growing Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Citrons and Cucumbers.
59. How to Build Shipping Crates for Livestock.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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The Wheat Pool Contract

(Guide Special Correspondence)

CALGARY, August 17.—With contracts for the wheat pool complete and already distributed throughout the province, with organizations in operation in every provincial constituency where wheat is grown, all is now in readiness for the big drive to commence on August 20, and continue for one week, to obtain membership in the Alberta wheat pool.

Members of the legislative assembly have been made responsible for the drive organization in their own constituencies. In cases where the member is unable or refuses to undertake this work, an organizer will be appointed in his stead. The president and secretary of each U.F.A. local is being supplied through the mail with definite information as to the conduct of the drive.

The contract provides that in the event of less than 50 per cent. of the acreage being signed up before September 5, signers may withdraw between September 8 and 22. Confidence is expressed that the requisite number of signatures will be obtained.

The pool is organized under the Co-operative Societies Act of Alberta, under which it is necessary for control to be vested in seven trustees, all of whom must be wheat growers, in order to comply with the act. The trustees will in turn appoint the expert management of the pool. The following trustees have been appointed: H. W. Wood, chairman; W. J. Jackman, Bremner; Stephen Lunn, Pincher Creek; Col. C. W. Robinson, Munson, and Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel. The others will be appointed within a day or two.

Two non-U.F.A. farmers, O. N. Gilbert and E. S. Dorsey, who came in late, have withdrawn from the committee, of seventeen, giving as their reason that arrangements has not been made for the acquirement of country elevators, and a manager appointed prior to the issuing of the contracts, but their resignation will not interfere with the work of organization, which is proceeding with all speed. In framing the contract the committee had the advice of Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., and A. A. McGillivray.

Up to Farmers

President Wood, in an interview published in the Calgary Herald today, declares, "The question the farmers have got to decide is whether or not they want to bind themselves together by a legal contract and thereby make co-operative marketing a possibility. The whole matter is up to the farmers. If they want a pool they will sign the contract and make it possible. If they do not want it they will refuse to sign, and drop the whole matter." Mr. Wood points out that while no definite arrangements has as yet been made in respect to elevators, the committee has conducted some negotiations with elevator companies, and one of the largest has presented a written proposition with regard to the handling of the wheat pool. Another expressed its willingness to do the same, and made a public statement to that effect. Others have expressed their willingness to co-operate in any practical way. Mr. Wood pointed out that as the formation of the pool was contingent upon the signing of the contracts, it would not be possible to

*Contract now Completed and Campaign for Signatures in Alberta is On, and in Saskatchewan begins on August 29—Hon. Manning Doherty
Star Speaker in Saskatchewan*

complete the arrangements with the elevators or secure management until the contracts have been signed.

The contracts provides for payment of one dollar for one share of stock in the association, and an additional two dollars to cover the expenses of organization. Payment of this three dollars may be by cash, a note payable on demand, or authorization to deduct from moneys due for grain sold through the association.

Aaron Sapiro in an interview with the United Farmers of Alberta expressed the opinion that it would be inadvisable to make any arrangements for purchase of elevators this year. He believes arrangement should be made for handling through companies this year with option of purchase later.

The Five-year Contract

Following is the wheat pool contract in full:

Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.

Agreement.

This agreement made this day of August, A.D. 1923, between Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, a body corporate formed under The Co-operative Associations Act, of the province of Alberta, with its head office at Calgary, in the province of Alberta, hereinafter called the association, of the first part, and the undersigned, a person concerned in the production of wheat in the province of Alberta, and in the marketing of the same, hereinafter called the grower, of the second part.

Whereas, the undersigned grower desires to co-operate with others concerned in the production of wheat in the province of Alberta, and in the marketing of the same, hereinafter referred to as growers, for the purpose of promoting, fostering and encouraging the business of growing and marketing wheat co-operatively, and for eliminating speculation in wheat, and for stabilizing the wheat market; for co-operatively and collectively handling the problems of growers and for improving in every legitimate way the interests of growers in the province of Alberta, and for other pertinent purposes;

And whereas, the association has been formed under The Co-operative Associations Act of the province of Alberta, with full power to act as agent, factor, mercantile agent and attorney in fact, to handle wheat produced and delivered to it by its members, and with such farther powers as are set forth in its memorandum of association;

And whereas, the grower is desirous of becoming a member of the association and of entering, together with other growers, into this contract with the association;

And whereas, this agreement, although individual in expression, is one of a series either identical or generally similar in terms between the association and growers of wheat in the province of Alberta, and shall constitute one contract between the several

growers of wheat in the province of Alberta signing the same and this association.

Now this agreement witnesseth that, in consideration of the premises and in consideration of the covenants and agreements on the part of the association as hereinafter set forth, and in consideration of the execution of this agreement, or one similar in terms, by other growers of wheat in the province of Alberta, and in consideration of the mutual obligations herein set forth, the parties hereto hereby agree to and with each other as follows:

Fifty Per Cent. Acreage Necessary

1. It is expressly provided and agreed that, if by the fifth day of September, A.D. 1923, signatures by growers of wheat and the owners, purchasers, share-crop purchasers, tenants, lessors and lessees of land, whose wheat acreage taken as a whole shall be equal to fifty per cent. (50 per cent.) of the acreage in wheat in the province of Alberta in the year 1922, shall not have been secured to this agreement, or an agreement similar in terms, the association shall notify every subscriber hereto thereof before the eighth day of September, A.D. 1923, by notice mailed to him at the address noted below, and the grower shall have the right to withdraw his signature hereto by written notice to the trustees of the association at its head office at Calgary, in the province of Alberta, between the eighth day of September, A.D. 1923, and the twenty-second day of September, A.D. 1923, and, upon such notice being received by the said trustees, this agreement shall be deemed to be, and shall be, cancelled, rescinded and of no force nor effect in so far as the grower sending such notice is concerned. If all signatures are not then withdrawn, the association may, in its discretion, proceed to carry out and give effect to the terms of this agreement without notice to the growers, and this agreement shall be binding in all its terms upon each and all of the growers who have not given notice as last hereinbefore provided for, or the association may, upon notice to the growers who have entered into this agreement, declare this agreement at an end, and upon notice being mailed to the growers at their several addresses noted on this agreement, or one similar in terms, to this effect, then this agreement shall be deemed to be, and shall be cancelled, rescinded and of no force nor effect; and, in such last mentioned event, the association shall have its accounts audited by a chartered accountant whose reports shall be filed at the head office of the association and shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any grower who has executed this agreement, and the funds of the association then on hand shall, after deduction of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization of the association, and all other proper expenses up to the date of distribution, be distributed pro-rata among the growers who have executed this agreement and paid moneys to the association in

accordance with its terms as herein-after set forth. If the necessary signatures to this agreement, as hereinbefore specified, have been secured on or before the fifth day of September, A.D. 1923, then this agreement shall be binding in all its terms upon this association, and upon all of the growers executing this agreement.

2. It is expressly provided and agreed that, for all matters of acreage, bushelage, percentages or signatures, and for all statements of fact in connection therewith, and for determining whether or not by the fifth day of September, A.D. 1923, signatures by growers of wheat and the owners, purchasers, share-crop purchasers, tenants, lessors and lessees of land, whose wheat acreage taken as a whole equals fifty per cent. (50 per cent.) of the acreage in wheat in the province of Alberta, in the year 1922, have been secured to this agreement, or an agreement similar in terms, the trustees of the association shall be the sole judges, and a written statement signed by the chairman appointed by the trustees of the association shall be deemed to be, and shall be, conclusive evidence thereof with or without notice to the grower.

3. The association agrees to act as agent, factor, mercantile agent and attorney in fact for the grower to receive, take delivery of, handle, store, transport, market, sell and otherwise dispose of the wheat produced and delivered to it by the grower, excepting only registered seed wheat.

4. The grower covenants and agrees to consign and deliver to the association or its order at the time and place designated by the association, all of the wheat and the warehouse or storage receipts covering it produced or acquired by or for him in the province of Alberta, except registered seed wheat, during the years, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

5. It is agreed that the association will, in its discretion, whenever and wherever possible, receive and take delivery of the grower's wheat at the grower's most convenient delivery point.

Association Sole Agent

6. The grower hereby appoints the association his sole and exclusive agent, factor and mercantile agent within the meaning of The Factors Act, of the province of Alberta, and also as his attorney in fact for the purposes hereinafter set forth, with full power and authority in its own name, in the name of the grower or otherwise, to transact such business, and take such action as may be necessary, incidental or convenient for the accomplishment thereof, coupling such appointment with a direct financial interest as the common agent, factor and mercantile agent and attorney in fact of growers hereunder, and without power of revocation for the full term thereof.

(a) To receive and take delivery of, handle, store, transport, market, sell and otherwise dispose of the wheat produced and delivered to it by the grower in whatsoever way and at such time and place as the association shall in its judgment determine to be to the best advantage of all of the growers who have executed this agreement or an agreement similar in terms.



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(b) To mingle and mix the wheat received by the association from any grower with wheat of like kind and grade delivered to the association by other growers, and, in its discretion, clean, condition, blend or process the same, subject always to the laws for the time being in force governing the same.

(c) To borrow money in the name of the association and on its own account on the wheat delivered to it or on any warehouse or storage receipt or grain receipt or on any accounts for the sale thereof or on any drafts, bills of lading, bills of exchange, notes or acceptances, orders, or on any commercial paper delivered therefor and to exercise all rights of ownership without limitation, and to pledge in its name and on its own account such wheat or receipts, or accounts, or drafts, bills of lading, notes, acceptances, orders or other commercial paper as collateral therefor. The association shall have the right to apply the money so received pro-rata among the growers who have executed this agreement and delivered wheat to it, or to use the said moneys for any proper association purpose or activity deemed by the association to be in the best interests of its members.

May Accumulate Reserve

(d) To pay or retain and deduct from the gross returns from the sale of the wheat delivered to it by the growers the amount necessary to cover all brokerage, advertising, taxes, tolls, freights, elevator charges, legal expenses and all other proper charges such as salaries, fixed charges and general expenses of the association, and in addition, the association may deduct such percentage, not exceeding one per cent. (1 per cent.) of the gross selling price of the wheat as it shall deem desirable as a commercial reserve to be used for any of the purposes or activities of the association.

(e) To settle any and all claims for damages or otherwise which may occur in connection with the handling of the grower's wheat during transit or otherwise, or that may arise in connection with the exercise of any of the powers or authority herein granted.

May Purchase Elevators

(f) To deduct from the gross returns from the sale of wheat handled by the association for the growers who have executed this agreement, or, upon first obtaining the consent in writing of any group of growers, a sum out of each grower's proper proportion thereof not exceeding two cents (2c.) per bushel, and to invest the same, in the discretion of the trustees of the association, in shares of the capital stock of any company or association (formed or to be formed), whether promoted, owned or controlled by the association or not, which company or association is formed for the erection or acquisition by purchase or lease or otherwise of grain elevators, and which company or association has entered into a contract or contracts with the association to handle the wheat of its members under the control and direction of the association, and for such purpose to apply for and enter into all necessary and incidental contracts on behalf of and in the name of the grower for the purchase of such shares of the capital stock of any such company.

Legal Enforcement of Contract

(g) To take exclusive possession and control of the grower's wheat crop and to harvest and market the same according to the terms of this agreement, or at its option to take any legal action to obtain possession thereof or to have a receiver appointed with power to take exclusive possession and control of the said wheat crop and deliver the same to this association as hereinbefore provided, or otherwise to dispose of the same as a court having jurisdiction in that behalf may direct, in the event of the grower failing to fulfil on his part the provisions of this agreement, or any of them, or failing to deliver his wheat crop as herein provided. If possession of such wheat shall be taken by the association by reason of such breach of contract on the part of the grower, the association shall be entitled to retain out of the proceeds derived from the sale thereof,

Continued on Page 17

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 22, 1923

The Wheat Pool Campaign

This week and next will witness the greatest effort to improve wheat marketing conditions that has ever been made in the history of Western Canada. In Alberta the wheat pool organization has been incorporated, the contract form completed and published, and a large organization will be at work immediately throughout the province getting contracts signed. In Saskatchewan a whirlwind campaign begins, with Hon. Manning Doherty, ex-minister of agriculture of Ontario, as the star speaker. Sign-up day for the pool contracts in Saskatchewan is August 29, and the campaign will continue through the following week. Manitoba holds a meeting of the full board of directors of the United Farmers of Manitoba this week to decide what action will be taken along with the other provinces.

Since the visit of Aaron Sapiro, events have been moving very rapidly in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Alberta wheat pool organization has been incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act, with the name of Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, and will be temporarily in charge of seven trustees, nominated by the representative committee of seventeen, which is in charge of the wheat pool campaign. The province has been divided into seven districts, each of which will elect ten delegates, who in turn will nominate one trustee on the board of management to hold office for one year. The trustee must be a wheat producer. Thus the whole wheat pooling organization will be farmer-owned and controlled, and entirely democratic in its system of organization. It is expected that the first election of permanent officers will be held within the next three months, or shortly after the wheat pool is in operation and until that time the temporary directorate of trustees will be in charge.

The five-year contract prepared as the basis of the Alberta wheat pool is published in full in another part of this issue of The Guide. The Saskatchewan contract was not quite ready at the time this issue of The Guide went to press, but it is understood that it will be practically, if not entirely, the same as the Alberta contract. The Alberta contract, therefore, should be very carefully read by all farmers, because when once signed this contract becomes the basis upon which the farmers must co-operate with each other in marketing their wheat for the next five years. By reading and studying it carefully as it appears in this issue of The Guide, farmers will be familiar with the contract and will save a great deal of time when the campaign organizers reach them during the next few days.

The pooling contract is made to cover every provision for a great marketing system, even to the extent of building, leasing or purchasing elevators for the handling of grain. It is provided that deductions to the extent of two cents per bushel on wheat passing through the pool may be made for the purpose of securing elevators, and undoubtedly, the deductions from farmers' wheat will be credited to them as stock payments, with the idea that eventually they will acquire sufficient elevators to handle the wheat which they are producing and marketing. As we have stated before, however, it seems doubtful wisdom to go heavily into the purchase of elevators at the present time.

The Alberta organization campaign plan and the contract itself provides that there must be at least one-half of the wheat grown

in the province signed up by farmers on the five-year contract on or before September 5, otherwise the pool contract is not a binding one, and any farmer may withdraw during the next two or three weeks. It will then be in the discretion of the board of management to decide whether or not the pool is sufficiently large to warrant going ahead with its operations for the present year. Thus it becomes a matter to be decided by the farmers themselves whether or not they will have a pool for the marketing of their wheat in Alberta this year. Reports indicate that there is a widespread feeling in Alberta among the farmers in support of the pooling system. This being the case they should be able to sign contracts in sufficient numbers to secure the required 50 per cent. of the acreage under wheat by September 5. It will require a great deal of effort on the part of the organizers and the real spirit of co-operation on the part of the farmers, but there is every evidence that both of these requirements will be met.

While the movement in Saskatchewan for a wheat pool was practically a week later than Alberta in getting under way, they have profited by the experience of Alberta, and, today, are but little behind their sister province in the efforts to get a pool into operation. Undoubtedly the system of operation will be very much the same, a slight change in the plan of campaign may be used. The Grain Growers' Association, Farmers' Union, municipal organizations and churches all are being drawn upon in the educational campaign which is to precede the big day for the signing of contracts on August 29.

It would appear now that the general plans, the legal requirements and the financial provisions have been most carefully arranged, and henceforth hard work will put over the wheat pool proposition in Saskatchewan and Alberta for the handling of the present crop. There is a tremendous amount of work involved in printing and distributing contract forms, and getting all the necessary machinery created to handle such an enormous business in the short time available. Those in charge of the campaign in each province have a great responsibility upon their hands, and will require the loyal support of the individual farmers. For the first time in history the grain growers in these two provinces have an opportunity to establish a co-operative wheat marketing system. It is now entirely in the hands of those who grow the wheat to decide within the next few days whether or not they will co-operate with their fellow farmers in an endeavor to bring about an improved system of marketing wheat.

Placing the Responsibility

In the Open Forum department this week, W. A. Anderson levels a charge against The Guide to which we must plead "not guilty." The Open Forum was established to meet the widespread demand of Guide readers from all three provinces. During several years when no correspondence column was maintained, The Guide was subjected to criticism at most of the annual conventions of the organized farmers; district conventions and local associations sent large numbers of resolutions demanding the establishment of the Forum, and many individual subscribers voiced the same views.

In response to this feeling we established the Open Forum, stating that The Guide assumed no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and requesting

that letters be confined to 500 words in length. For the past 15 months Guide readers have had an opportunity to express their views through the "Open Forum," and, contrary to Mr. Anderson's charge, every optimistic letter received has been published. If the tone of the letters has been too strongly pessimistic and there has been an absence of hopefulness and optimism the responsibility in no degree rests upon The Guide.

We firmly believe that the great majority of Guide readers believe as The Guide believes, that there is no country under the sun today where agriculture generally is in any better condition than it is here, and that this country will return to a period of agricultural prosperity as rapidly, and probably more rapidly, than any other country. We are suffering from artificial economic handicaps which is the lot of farmers in every land, yet few countries have the natural advantages which we enjoy. Slowly but steadily adjustments will be made and injustices will be righted: there can be no advantage derived from persistent pessimism.

Mr. Anderson claims to be an optimist. We shall be glad to hear from him further and others also who believe in the future of this country. We know there is considerable improvement needed in our governments, financial, industrial and transportation institutions, but it is a great mistake for the people of any country to lean too much upon governments and politicians. This country will not come into its own through what governments will do. Governments and parliaments can help, but the great effort must be made by the people themselves and through self-help. We shall be glad to hear from those who believe in the country and its people, who have confidence in the ability of the people to carry on and make this country what it was intended to be, and who can discern the "silver lining" in times of depression.

Britain Speaks Out

That the world is travelling fast away from the old fashioned methods of the statesmen into whose hands nations commit the conduct of their mutual relations, was strikingly demonstrated last week by the publication of the British note to France on the situation with regard to Germany. The note is included in an official White Paper, in which are given the exchange of communications dating from the British reply to the German offer of June 7. The publication of these documents constitutes, in effect, an appeal to the judgment of the world with respect to the whole situation created by the policies which have emerged as a result of the Treaty of Versailles, a marked and significant departure from the old methods by which nations became merely the pawns in a game played by a few statesmen and diplomats.

The British note is sharp in its outspokenness. In effect it is a notification to France that Britain is tired of exchanges that get nowhere and discussions that threaten to become interminable, and that the country demands that some practicable common-sense step be taken at once to prevent European civilization becoming a matter of history to rank with other civilizations that have disappeared. It is contended in the note that the French occupation of the Ruhr is inconsonant with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and is, therefore, illegal, a contention which Germany has maintained

from the start. It is further contended that it has made a bad state worse and that deliveries on reparation account have been less since the occupation than before it. It is further claimed that it is indicated that the French occupation is to continue until all reparations have been paid by Germany, and that as this cannot take less than 36 years, it means a condition which can only maintain a state of war in Europe, and which really violates Clause 11 of the covenant of the League of Nations. Britain, therefore, asks that the matter of the occupation and the clause of the Treaty under which France avowedly acts, be referred to an international tribunal of justice.

That Germany must pay the maximum of her ability for the damage she did during the war is strongly emphasized in the British note, but her capacity to pay, it is asserted, can only be determined by an impartial international tribunal. Britain cannot accept reference of the question to the Reparations Commission the note states, because the commission is virtually the instrument of France and Belgium. Moreover, it is pointed out that the French claim for twenty-six billions of gold marks in reparations, together with the cancellation of the French debt to Great Britain, is three or four times the amount falling to France under the existing arrangement. Great Britain is prepared to cancel the debts owing to her provided she secures in reparations from Germany an amount equal to the debt she owes to the United States, and, the note points out, the value of any promise that Germany might make in this respect is declining every day, and, therefore, delay and persistence with French policy is simply making all the more difficult any arrangement with regard to the cancellation of these debts. Finally, the note intimates that Great Britain intends to collect from France

and that the adding of interest to principal cannot go on any longer.

A part of the note which will undoubtedly wound French susceptibilities is an attack on the claim that France alone suffered from the German aggression. On this point the note says: "Sunken ships and cargoes rotting at the bottom of the sea may not be shocks like ruined villages in France and Belgium, but they are equally material damage caused by the German aggression, and represent equally heavy losses of national wealth."

The thorough frankness of the note and its plain statement of what the bulk of the British nation has been thinking for some time has startled the French, and the reply of the press has been almost hysterical. The result, however, should be to get the nations down to brass tacks in an endeavor to restore political and economic soundness in Europe. It may be conjectured that in publishing the correspondence the British government had an eye on the United States, without whose concurrence and help it will be almost impossible to prevent the political disintegration of Germany, and what that means may be learned from the course of European history. The situation now is acute, and if something is not done at once along the lines suggested in the British note, France may find herself with a menace on the other side of the Rhine in the shape of another Soviet regime, with all that the contagion of communism means to a people who have made more efforts to establish it than any other.

Editorial Notes

There is one thing Premier King should do when he is over in England; he should put clearly before the people the actual facts regarding the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railways. Interested people on the other side are making the deal with

regard to these railways an excuse to slam Canada, and it needs only the facts to knock their arguments into the proverbial cocked-hat.

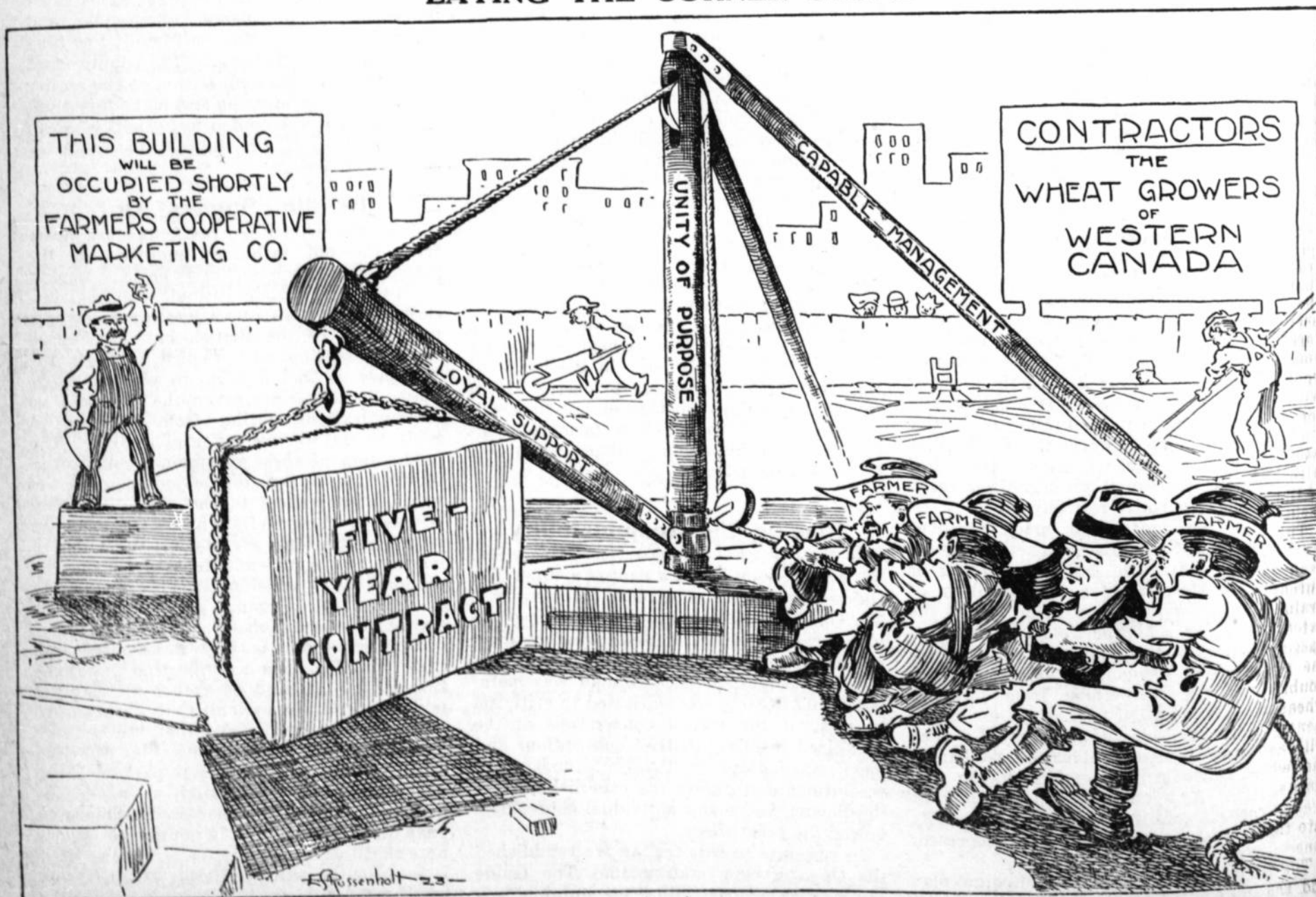
Press reports say there is famine in Germany. Well, these western provinces have the real thing to cure a famine if the politicians in Europe will only get out of the way and let those who want get in touch with those who have.

Those who believe that all the economic troubles in the world can be overcome by the issue of paper money should take a look at Europe where the issues of paper money have now to be reckoned as astronomers reckon the distance of the fixed stars. In Germany, Austria, Russia and Poland, the amount of paper money in circulation is counted by the trillions, which means an amount followed by twelve ciphers. In these countries the most flourishing business is that of the papermakers and the printers.

"We can take possession of the government of Germany at any time we think it opportune to do so," is the reported declaration of a prominent communist in Germany. A situation of that kind indicates just where things are slipping to in Germany, and what a continuance of present policy may bring not only to Germany but to her neighbors.

The London Times says that Britain is not buying largely of Canadian wheat for the same reason that they are not buying elsewhere—they haven't the money. That is the real explanation of the low price of wheat—lack of purchasing power, and it shows how intimately the fortunes of the Canadian farmer are bound up with the situation in Europe.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE



A Steady, Strong Pull Will Do It



Agriculture in Great Britain

Special Commissions on Rural Credits and the Condition of Agriculture Make Reports Which Please Neither the Government nor the Farmers---
By J. T. Hull

the development of research work upon the economic problems of agriculture.

Recommendations

The tribunal makes the following recommendations:

Credit—They endorse the proposals made in the report of the committee on agricultural credit summarized below, and they add to these proposals the suggestion that advances might be made from the joint stock banks on the state guarantee of such advances.

Railway Rates—An immediate and substantial reduction of freight rates on farm produce and farm supplies, because the existing rates restrict both purchase by the farmer, and the sale by him of agricultural produce, and in many cases have made production unprofitable. It is recommended that if the Railway Rates Tribunal is unable to make a substantial reduction in the cost of the transportation of agricultural produce, the government should take the financial responsibility of a reduction of not less than 25 per cent of the existing rates.

A re-arrangement of the paying of local taxes, conceding a generous reduction to farmers is also recommended.

Flour Imports

In connection with feed which is the by-product of the milling industry, the tribunal points out that Great Britain possesses milling facilities capable of an out-put equal to the country's total consumption of flour, and home milling furnishes a large supply of wheat by-products. Imports of flour they state diminish the supply of such feeding stuffs, and they recommend that while imports of wheat or flour should not be taxed, all imports of flour should be accompanied by these feeding stuffs in the proportion of 25 per cent. of by-product to 75 per cent. of flour, and that an export duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, should be imposed on all exports of such milling by-products.

Duties on Barley and Hops

With regard to special state financial assistance to wheat growing, the tribunal determined to make no recommendation because they felt that it was more important to maintain the arable area generally than stimulate the growing of any particular crop. In the case of barley, the tribunal recommended that a duty of ten shillings (approximately \$2.35) a quarter (eight bushels), be imposed on imported malting barley with a preference of one-third on barley imported from the Dominions. A duty of 20 shillings (approximately \$4.70) per hundred-weight on hops is also recommended with a preference of one-third in favor of imports from the Dominions.

Potatoes

Potato growers in Great Britain have suffered severely from the importation of very large supplies of potatoes from the European continent, and the tribunal recommends that imports of foreign potatoes be permitted only under general license of the president of the Board of Trade for specific periods after consultation with the minister of agriculture as to the extent of home supplies and the freedom from disease of foreign imports.

In dairying the tribunal recommends the erection by farmers' associations or wholesale companies of milk depots equipped with plants for the proper treatment of the milk before shipment and for making surplus milk into butter, cheese, or drying and condensing it. These institutions the tribunal thinks should be inaugurated with state financial assistance, and that an active propaganda should be carried on to increase the consumption of milk.

Marking Agricultural Imports

Dealing with imported agricultural produce the tribunal advised that as far as is practicable all imported products should be clearly marked with the country of origin, and that steps should be taken by the Department of Agriculture to prevent misleading descriptions of such imports. The tribunal gives a great deal of consideration to the question of agricultural wages and unemployment, and recommends the establishment of about six district wages boards to cover the whole of England and Wales, these boards to enact rates of minimum wages, and certain works are recommended for the purpose of relieving unemployment.

In the main the tribunal lays great stress upon the need of the thorough organization of agriculture in order to enable it to successfully compete with other countries, and in order to secure "better farming, better business, better living."

Prof. D. H. McGregor in a dissenting note objects to the government taking financial responsibility for the reduction of the railway rates and to the recommendations regarding the by-products of wheat milling, barley and hops. The restrictions on imports of flour and the exports of milling by-products he thinks will increase the price of flour and that the duties on hops and barley will have doubtful effect.

Rural Credits

The special committee to enquire into the adequacy of the credit facilities available for agriculturists in Great Britain at the present time and to make recommendations was appointed last October. The terms of reference were to examine the means for the provision

of cheap capital to be used for improvement purposes and the purchase of land and the provision of short-term credits to enable farmers to finance their operations. The committee was also asked to examine the question whether these two objects could best be attained by the establishment with state assistance of co-operative land banks, and if so, to elaborate a scheme for the establishment of such banks. The committee reported in January last and its report was subsequently endorsed by the special agricultural tribunal mentioned above.

Dealing with the part that credit plays in agriculture the committee points out that although there is a tendency in most countries to isolate agricultural credit and to treat it as a particular problem, fundamentally credit plays the same part in agriculture as it does in any other industry. "Credit," says the report, "is merely another name for someone else's money," and the loaning of this money involves trust, and confidence, and naturally credit flows where it is most certain that the loan will be returned. The committee recognizes the uncertainties in agriculture due to its special features as a process of production, and although as they say they are "not unmindful of the argument that it is not a proper function of the state to provide money to assist private enterprise" they feel "that the case of the agriculturist presents special features entitling him to exceptional and preferential consideration." They, however, emit a word of warning in the following paragraph:

"It is also of the utmost importance that the country as a whole and the agricultural interests in particular should not be led to believe that in easily obtainable credit there lies a panacea for the ills from which agriculture suffers today. What is of vital importance is that agriculture should be made to pay. Credit alone cannot convert an unprofitable industry into a profitable one. Credit may enable an individual to make a certain operation pay which might not otherwise pay or might not otherwise be undertaken at all and the price which the producer has to pay for credit may just turn the scale towards profit or loss in his own case. Viewed in this way credit may be an important factor in the cost of production in individual cases, but it is mainly in other directions that a solution must be sought of the difficult problem of how agriculture generally can be made to pay."

Long-Term Credits

In connection with long-term credits for improvements the committee points out that private institutions exist under statutory authority for providing money for this work and that they advance money repayable over periods of from 15 to 40 years at 4½ per cent. net or with taxes at 6 per cent. They urge the development and extension of these facilities.

In connection with the purchase of
Continued on Page 12

ON account of the very serious condition in agriculture the British government in December, 1922, appointed a commission known as the Agricultural Tribunal of Investigation, to enquire into the methods which had been adopted in other countries during the last 50 years to increase the prosperity of agriculture and to secure the fullest possible use of the land for the production of food and the employment of labor at a living wage, and to make recommendations for the improvement of agriculture in Great Britain. This tribunal was unique in that it was composed entirely of professors of political economy. The chairman is Sir William Ashley, professor of commerce at Birmingham University, and with him is Professor Adams, who holds the chair of political institutions at Oxford, and Professor McGregor, who occupies the chair of political economy at Oxford. Assisting them is C. S. Orwin, lecturer in agricultural economics at Oxford, as agricultural assessor. The secretary of the commission is D. B. Toy, of the Department of Agriculture.

Agriculture Faces Crisis

The tribunal has recently issued an interim report which deals entirely with the position of agriculture in Great Britain, the further terms of reference with regard to what is being done for agriculture in other countries being left for a future report. This step has been taken, the tribunal states, because of "the very serious crisis with which the agricultural industry in this country is faced," and because they consider that it would be helpful if they present at once "such considerations and recommendations as may, in some measure, be of service." They refer to the very "serious losses which have been incurred by the farmer in the past two years, the decline in the arable area, the prospect of a still further shrinkage, the consequent growing unemployment and the rapid fall in agricultural wages which in some districts can barely afford subsistence" to the agricultural laborers. The depression in agriculture is most serious in the arable districts. Here, the tribunal states, the number of agricultural bankruptcies has rapidly risen and consequently they consider it a most urgent matter to maintain the arable area.

Co-operation and Education

The tribunal is impressed with the large place occupied by co-operative methods and agricultural education in other countries, and, they say, the experience of these countries has shown that "co-operation is a natural basis of social and educational development in agriculture," and they express the opinion, that agriculture in Great Britain stands in need of such development. They recognize that co-operation must come from the farmers themselves, and they think that the government might very properly give assistance to such co-operative enterprises. In addition they emphasize the need for

For the Stabilizing and Encouragement of the Cattle Industry
in Western Canada

The First Annual Stocker and Feeder Show

(Under the auspices of the Winnipeg Livestock Exchange)

WILL BE HELD AT THE

Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg

September 26, 27, 28, 29, 1923

Objective: While assisting western farmers to produce the correct type of animal for other men to feed profitably in Ontario, the United States and Great Britain, the greatest services which it is believed this Stocker and Feeder Show will ultimately perform will be the building up of the right kind of feeding industry in Western Canada itself.

\$7,000⁰⁰ in Cash Prizes

Will be awarded to winning exhibitors of car lots and smaller groups of approved types of Stockers and Feeders.

Entries may be made through any commission firm at the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, up to noon of September 24. Competing animals may be pure-breds or grades, but must show the characteristics typical of the breed indicated in the entry.

Auction Sale

(Conducted by Hon. T. C. Norris) on September 28

Don't Fail to Make Use of this Great Opportunity

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO CONDITIONS, PRIZE LIST, ETC., FROM

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308 Scott Block, WINNIPEG

Book Review

The Unearned Increment

One of the most perplexing problems which is troubling thoughtful people the world over today is the reason why, in a world where nature is so bountiful, and where men have been so skilful in devising methods of producing the necessities and luxuries of life by mechanical means, poverty is still to be found on every hand, and a large portion of the people are engaged in a perpetual struggle for existence.

It has been estimated that the inventions and industrial organization of the last 100 years have multiplied the productive power of human labor thirty fold. If this is true, and it is probably near the mark, it means that it would be possible for every individual, by working as hard as his great-grandfather did 100 years ago, to enjoy thirty times as much of the comforts of life, or by applying himself to productive effort for only half the hours which his ancestor labored, to live fifteen times as well as the people of a century ago.

Unfortunately this happy condition does not exist. Indeed, the very ease with which production is carried on brings recurring periods of unemployment, and, consequently, poverty to large portions of the population. The newest attempt to solve the problem thus presented is a book by D. E. Peddie, *The Order of Nature in Economics*. Mr. Peddie's proposition is that just as there are natural laws which govern the sciences of chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology and botany, so there is a natural law of economics which must be followed if right economic conditions are to exist. "There can be no escape," he says, "from present-day conditions, no solving of the economic problem, save in our returning to and following the laws laid down by nature in regard to the production and distribution of wealth." The laws of nature governing the production and distribution of wealth are stated as follows:

1. The earth, the natural source of wealth, shall be free for use.
2. The demand for wealth is the need of man for such wealth.
3. The supply of wealth is determined by the intensity and freedom with which man's energy is applied to the natural resources in the production of wealth.
4. Wealth belongs to its producer.

To the fact that these laws have been disregarded the author traces all the economic ills from which society is suffering. Particular stress is laid upon the first law stated, that "The earth, the natural source of wealth, shall be free for use," and in the chapter dealing with the source of wealth, Mr. Peddie points out how with the increase of population and the development of civilization the value of the natural resources of the earth, including agricultural and city land, mining lands and timber lands, have come into being. These values, he claims, since they have been created by progress and civilization generally, that is by the whole people or nature, should in the natural order belong to the people as a whole, and the rent or income from them should be used for the benefit of the people generally.

Economic rent, which is the term used by economists for the payment made for the use of land and other natural resources, ought, in other words, to be paid by the individual to the community or nation, and the fundamental error in the present system is that instead of being paid to the whole people, it is paid to individuals. The author suggests that this error may be corrected by society taking economic rent through the taxation of land values, and he contends that the proper course would be to gradually remove all taxes from labor products, remove all tariffs, and levy taxes upon land value until the whole rent of land values is absorbed.

Mr. Peddie has no objection to the payment of interest on capital, but contends that if the order of nature is followed interest will tend to fall until it is only sufficient to maintain the capital unimpaired.

Political economy is a difficult subject on which to write a book which the average man can read with interest and understanding, and Mr. Peddie is to be congratulated on the work which he has produced. Not being a professor of economics himself, but a skilled mechanic by day and an earnest student of human affairs by night, he has written a book which all of us plain people can understand, and which everyone who is seeking a solution of the economic riddle can read with profit. —J. W. W.

Eggs on Graded Basis

New Federal Egg-Marketing Regulations Ensure Better Returns for Poultry Raisers Who Are Willing to Put a Better Product on the Market

FARM men and women who have been despairingly casting about for some means by which the marketing of eggs could be put on a more sensible and profitable basis will find reason for rejoicing in the Dominion egg-grading regulations which came into effect on July 7.

The Browns who house their poultry in clean dry quarters, gather the eggs regularly every day and keep them in a dry, cool place, waiting an early chance to town, will now reap the benefits of their painstaking care in better prices for the eggs they sell. Their neighbors the Smiths who are not at all particular in keeping the nests of their poultry house clean, and who gather the eggs probably two or three times a week, are bound soon to find out that they had better mend their ways or give up trying to make money out of selling eggs. Under the old plan an egg was simply an egg, and you never knew till you broke it whether to expect a meal or a misfortune. The eggs the Browns sold and the eggs the Smiths sold were for the same price at the local store. The storekeeper might have strong suspicions as to the quality of the eggs that Smith brought to town, but he bought them all the same and passed them on the long-suffering public. Under the plan provided for by the new regulations the Browns will get the top prices going for the "specials," "extras" and "firsts" they sell, while the Smiths are politely told by the statement of grade that they are marketing an inferior product and they can only be paid accordingly.

Development of New Plan

Why have we had to wait till now for such an apparently common-sense way of marketing eggs? Well there are some people who do not like to have their business too closely regulated by government in the fear that some of the sources of profit will be stopped. Ten years ago it would have been quite impossible to get the wholesale trade to agree to proposals like these. The way was paved by the export regulations put into effect by the federal government. They decided that if Canada was to win a place for her eggs in the British market in the face of the stiff competition offered by Denmark, Holland, Ireland, and other countries where quality of agricultural products is a prime consideration, Canadian eggs must be guaranteed. Inspection and grading was put into effect. The result today is that Canadian eggs command a premium.

That convinced our wholesale trade. If grading raised the price and increased the volume of overseas trade, why wouldn't it do the same for domestic consumption. Your Calgarian or Montrealer is just as responsive as an Englishman to the rich and wholesome flavor of a new-laid egg. And if his breakfast knife, anticipating a gourmet's feast, cuts through a deceptive shell into a domestic tragedy, he will complain just as loudly and swear off eggs just as long. And so the wholesale trade has been won over by this relationship between a quality of the product and volume of business. Particularly is this true in the West, where most of the distributors enthusiastically supported the principle of grading.

Indeed the West has been ripe for grading some time. Alberta and Saskatchewan have both had provincial regulations aimed at the same result as the new federal regulations assure. Both these provinces have scrapped their schemes in order to give uniformity to egg grading throughout the Dominion.

Grades

Under the new plan eggs are graded specials, extras, pullet extras, firsts, seconds, preserved, cracks and dirties. Anyone who purchases a lot of eggs over 15 dozen must buy and pay for them on a graded basis. Any retailer who sells them is obliged to display prominently cards which indicate the grade. An allowance of 6½ per cent. below grade is allowed. Complaints as to quality must be made to the vendor

within 24 hours so that buyers will not be able to allow a case to lay in the warehouse several days before candling. Liability for eggs below grade rests upon the possessor so that buyers will be careful to make the acquaintance of their purchases and discover the origin of sub-standard eggs.

Candling

It is provided that every case or container of eggs shipped or delivered either on consignment or bought for resale will have to be marked on both ends with the name and the class of egg contained. As provision is made that any producer or other person dealing in eggs may delegate his right to candle and grade to the first wholesaler or retailer to whom the eggs are shipped or delivered. Where this is done the case or container must be marked with the words "Ungraded Eggs for Shipment Only." This regulation, however, will not apply to shipments or deliveries direct from the producer to the consumer.

A consignee of ungraded eggs transferring them to someone else for candling and grading must make the transfer within 48 hours from the time the eggs are delivered to him. This will help prevent loss of grade between the time the eggs leave the producer's hands until they reach the point where they are candled and graded. Eggs must be packed in sanitary cases with clean, dry, whole fillers, flats and at least four excelsior pads, and be kept in a cool, dry, dark or semi-dark place, free from odors, which when absorbed by the eggs render them objectionable. These packing and storing conditions also apply to eggs in transit.

Accurate grading is one of the fundamentals of scientific marketing. What it has done for the Canadian grain trade it should duplicate in the egg business. The next move ought to be in the direction of grading live poultry, as that was the one commodity in the marketing of which farmers of Western Canada had most to complain last year. The new regulations are made under provisions of the Livestock and Livestock Products Act, and administered by the western branch of the Dominion Livestock Branch, Scott Block, Winnipeg. Further information may be secured from that office.

Support Big Annual Loss

At a meeting of representative livestock men, held in Toronto, July 26, S. E. Todd, speaking from records of packing houses, stated that the livestock industry of Canada sustained a loss of over \$2,500,000 every year from bruising of animals between the time of their assembling at country points and the time of slaughtering. Of the steers passing through public markets 100,000 are injured every year, the average loss per steer being \$5.00. On the million hogs bruised in marketing, the total loss is \$2,000,000. In addition there is a \$50,000 loss on the calves which go to the shambles.

Dealing with the question of dehorning, J. M. Wilson, speaking for the Humane Society, promised the closest co-operation. This is a significant and satisfactory position for this society to take officially, in view of the amount of discussion there has been on this phase of the question. Frequently one meets individuals who from the highest motives inveigh against the "cruel" practice of dehorning cattle. One case has come to the notice of The Guide, in which a co-operative shipping association split on the question as to whether or not horned stock should be accepted from individuals within the organization, for some of them, from mistaken humanitarian motives, refused to subject their stock to what they considered a needless cruelty.

It is time we had more clear thinking about this thing. The treatment accorded to domestic animals is almost a test of the stage of civilization reached by the people of different nations—a test by which the English-speaking people stand unsurpassed, and the advocacy of a policy which

offended the national sentiment in this respect would not be tolerated. But what are the facts in relation to de-horning? Is it worse or as bad as the thing it aims to cure? There is no question in the minds of those who have seen car loads of horned cattle with their coats ripped and bloody, unloaded at the stock yards. Considerations of humanity make it preferable to dehorn calves by the use of caustic rather than to defer the operation till the animal had reached maturity. But if a man has on his hands grown steers on which the horns have been allowed to develop, those same considerations of humanity demand that before they are close-penned for fattening they should be dehorned. The momentary pain caused in removing the horn cannot compare with the endless cruelties perpetrated by the horned steer on his fellows.

Neither is it sufficient argument to say that horns are a part of the divine scheme of things to ensure the animal the means of self-protection. That may be true under range environment, but it is certainly not true of a steer about to spend his last hundred days behind an enclosure secure from all enemies but his own kind. Armed, each steer will use his weapons for offence as well as defence without making any nice discriminations. Disarm the lot and they will live amicably together to the financial advantage of the one who feeds the feed bills. Humanitarian as well as economic motives urge that dehorning become even more general than it now is.

A Silo Experience

With the view of solving the feed problem for his stock, and incidentally helping to solve the weed problem, Ernest Bloomart, of Yorkton, Sask., determined to try silage methods, and he commenced operations in the summer of 1922.

After consideration and investigation he constructed a trench silo 140 feet long, 16 feet wide and eight feet deep. Two men with teams and slushers, and one man to slope the sides completed this work in exactly one week, at a cost of slightly less than \$100. The trench silo was decided on because the cost of an upright one would have been out of his range, and from his experience in Belgium, where he was brought up, Mr. Bloomart was accustomed to use ground pits for turnips and other roots.

His crop of seventeen acres of sunflowers and ten acres of corn, was cut with a Massey-Harris corn binder. The sunflower crop was very heavy and about all that the binder could handle, so that in the spring of 1923 he planted fairly thick with the view of having the stalks less coarse.

This was chopped up behind the binder and blown into the trench silo with an ordinary straw blower, being spread by one man with a slush scraper and single horse. When all the crop was stored, four horses abreast trampled it down for about two hours.

On July 21 this year, Mr. Bloomart had still fifty tons of silage left, out of the four hundred tons put down, and there was absolutely no trace of mould on it.

During the past winter this farmer fed his dairy cows all the silage they wanted, and the result was that they gave about as much milk as they usually do in summer. He also found it a great saving because the cattle did not drink nearly so much. The silage also proved a first-class feed for horses, and there was no ill-effects whatever from it.

Mr. Bloomart, who discovered that the land on which the sunflower and corn were raised was in much better shape than if it had been summer-fallowed, because the bare fallow stored too much moisture and too little plant food.

In future he will try to raise a larger crop, although not so heavy, but he has not yet solved the problem of controlling all the weeds by machinery as it is too expensive to have hand labor for so large a crop.—R. Denovan.

Seeding Road Allowances

What shall we do about our weedy road allowances? The past season of extraordinary rainfall over most of the

Ploughing through mud and mire with a one-ton load—

CANOLA PARK.
LONGREACH.

Dec. 17th. '22.

The Manager,
The Studebaker Agency,
Brisbane.

Dear Sir,

We had an inch of rain over our Thompson River flats last night and early this morning I had a call from a motorist to pull him out from a nasty spot on the Muttaborra road. We had just got him out when Mr. Morgan our mailman, Longreach to Muttaborra, came in sight.

He was driving a new Light Study Six, he had six passengers on and the car was packed with mail matter, piled from the running boards to the hood and all over the bonnet, he must have been carrying 10 or 12 cwt. We signalled him to leave the track and keep around the bad spot from which we had just pulled the other car, and to get off the road he had to climb a greasy incline and then cross about 100 yards of melon-hole ground with the differential casing dragging along the boggy uneven clay most of the way. He had no chains on and it was only the load that he was carrying that enabled the wheels to get a driving grip. Morgan was trying to steer for higher ground but there was no gripping surface to enable the car to rise out of the hollows and most of the time it was forging ahead with the front wheels almost at right angles to the chassis.

From an engineer's point of view, it was a splendid work of a dray car to such a test, it was a thoroughbred doing the work of a dray horse, but from the point of view of performance it was splendid, a triumph of twentieth century skill and ingenuity that could design and assemble a machine so graceful and yet so rugged, and that stands up to such strain and stress and emerges whole.

I have no interest in writing this other than an appreciation of an engineering triumph that makes good.

Yours faithfully,
Geoff Young
Manager.

December 29th. '22.

P.S. I had a chance of speaking to Morgan since writing you and he assured me that when I saw him battling through the mud with the Study he had on 12 cwt. of mail matter and the six passengers, over a ton of a load, so the performance is really better than I thought at first. I have never seen a car stand up to such a test.

W. Morgan
Manager.

A Studebaker Light-Six, carrying government mail and passengers in Australia, negotiates a road which stalled other cars; "A triumph of twentieth century skill," is the comment of an observer.



Studebaker

LIGHT-SIX
\$1395

You may never put your Light-Six to such a test of stamina and rugged power as this letter reveals—but you will benefit daily by the construction that makes such a feat possible.

The Studebaker Light-Six is built for hard service. It is powerful and sturdily constructed. And it is unusually eco-

nomical—proved by 27 world-wide tests which set an average of 26.9 miles to the gallon of gasoline!

You should see the Light-Six before you buy—it represents the achievement of Studebaker's 71 years of manufacturing experience.

MODELS AND PRICES—f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont.—Exclusive of taxes					
LIGHT-SIX		SPECIAL-SIX		BIG-SIX	
5-Pass., 112" W. B., 40 H. P.		5-Pass., 119" W. B., 50 H. P.		7-Pass., 126" W. B., 60 H. P.	
Touring	\$1395	Touring	\$1895	Touring	\$2425
Roadster (3-Pass.)	1375	Roadster (2-Pass.)	1865	Speedster (5-Pass.)	2550
Coupe-Roadster (2-Pass.)	1775	Coupe (5-Pass.)	2775	Coupe (5-Pass.)	3475
Sedan	2225	Sedan	2950	Sedan	3750

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LTD.
Walkerville, Ontario

T H I S I S A S T U D E B A K E R Y E A R

West has shifted the interest from moisture conservation to weed control. Prof. Harrison, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, says that enquiries relative to weed eradication overshadow all other questions put to him by farmers. Further west, pigweed and other wet weather weed pests which have not been much in evidence for a few years have made their reappearance in alarming numbers. The weed problem is a community problem. Keep your farm as clean as you may, and the result of your work will be largely discounted if you have indifferent neighbors. Keep every farm in the locality clean and the road allowances will grow enough weed seed to pollute every cultivated field.

A common practice in many municipalities is to mow weeds on the road allowances in July, and again after harvest if circumstances require and

permit. That is better than doing nothing but it has its disadvantages. Rarely is the work done early enough to catch stinkweed and other winter annuals. To cut underneath the fence wires and about the posts requires much time and labor. Unless the weeds are raked and burned they harbor piles of drifted soil which make subsequent cutting difficult. Lastly it is work that calls for endless repetition for the native grasses will not establish themselves readily against rapidly growing weeds and drifting soil.

The idea of seeding down road allowances is not new by any means. In some of the older parts of Manitoba it had been effectively done as far back as the editor's memory runs. In the vicinity of Morden brome grass has been widely used for this purpose. This tenacious grass now occupies the road allowances to the practical exclusion

of all weeds, and for the information of those who do not know the Morden district, let it be said that its farmers have had a good opportunity to be well educated along the line of weed identification. Supt. Leslie, of the experiment station, states that the grass does not encroach on the grain fields, and that cut and cured it forms an important addition to the winter's supply of roughage. In most instances the grass is sown along the edges of the roadside fields so that there is a continual expanse of brome from grain field to grain field. It grows on the sides of the grades, where road building has bared the subsoil and only heavy traffic keeps it down in the very centre of the road proper. Needless to say it adds much to the appearance of the district.

In northwestern Saskatchewan there are some very good examples of Western Rye Grass used for the same

Horse and Master

What, for more than forty years, as Kendall's Spavin Cure has served the horse, now serves his master, too.

KENDALL'S Spavin Treatment has been refined for human use. It is quick and sure relief for swellings, sprains, bruises and all muscular ailments. It is just what you need around the house. Get it at the store to-day.

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
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When it is realized that there are from 500 to 600 acres of road allowance in every township, or approximately 16 acres of road allowance to every section of private property, depending upon the system of land survey followed, the economic importance of seeding road allowances in districts where every acre can be utilized makes itself apparent.

Manitoba Corn Growers' Ass'n

Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man., one of the oldest boosters for corn in the West, sends the following letter to The Guide for publication:

"Pipestone, July 25, 1923.

"Editor, Grain Growers' Guide,
"Winnipeg, Man.

"Sir—Permit me through your columns to issue a call for the first meeting of the Manitoba Corn Growers' Association, in the city of Brandon, during the first Monday in December, at 8 p.m., in the Y.M.C.A. Building.

"All those interested in corn growing are invited to be present, and their co-operation is asked to make the meeting a success. Further, I invite suggestions for subjects of discussion at the convention.

"Further announcements will be made through the agricultural press regarding the meeting. I hope the public will pardon this presumption, but the corn growers' of Manitoba are being out-distanced by those of Alberta and Saskatchewan, we need to organize for mutual benefit.

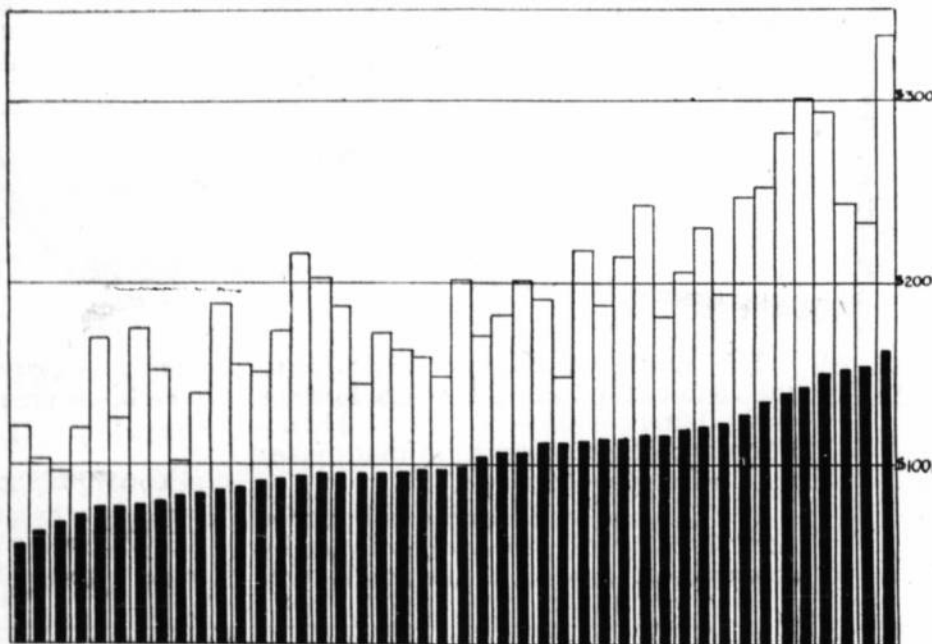
"Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man."

Barley King Comes Back

It is now nearly ten years since N. Taitinger, of Claresholm, Alta., shipped barley direct to Glasgow malsters and earned for himself the popular title of "The Barley King." Even in those days this enterprise was forbidden to the rank and file of barley growers because the expenses of transportation were so great. It required a healthy premium for quality to make up for freight charges. Then came the war with admiralty restrictions as to ocean space. Ocean rates are still almost prohibitive for car-lot shipments, but Mr. Taitinger does not intend to let the Old Country brewers forget him. He is now planning to show at the Fortieth Annual London Barley Show, the biggest thing of its kind in the world,

The Profitable Cow

Are Heavy-Producing Cows the Best Money-makers?—What an Analysis of the Records of an Individual Herd Shows



THE heavy-producing cow costs more to maintain, and her initial purchase price is higher as everyone knows. Is the net balance in her favor? The accompanying chart is an effort to demonstrate that it is. It represents the 1922 records of the 44 cows in the dairy herd at the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, as reported by G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman. The highest column in each case represents the total value of the product from one cow during the year. The black column enclosed by each one of the open columns represents the cost of feed of the same cow from calving to the next calving. The cows are ranged in order of the expensiveness of their keep.

The space between the top of the solid column and its enclosing column represents profit and whatever other expenses must be charged up to the cow. Most of these other charges are about the same for a heavy-producing cow as for a low yielder; she requires just as much stable space, the same overhead for equipment, and practically the same labor cost. The extra interest charge for the good dairy cow is made up by the extra value for her calves. In the case of grade cows this would apply only to the heifer calves. With pure-bred cows, the value of the offspring increases very markedly with the production record of the cow, and much more than offsets the interest charge.

While this is taken from the records of a good pure-bred herd, it is repre-

sentative of all dairy herds in this, that it illustrates a wide range between the poorest and best cows, and shows that even after years of selection there are still some cows that do not pay heavy dividends, therefore cow-testing should never be relaxed.

In spite of the fact that the four highest producers in this herd have the four highest board bills charged up against them, there is enough left to make them the four most profitable cows.

The 22 highest producers showed a difference of \$109.47 between their income and their feed charges. The 22 lowest cows only yielded \$60.25 more than what it cost to feed them.

The economy of the small eater is a myth well exposed by the chart. The cows which had the lightest feed bills showed a balance between feed costs and returns which would hardly pay for other expenses.

The chart shows on the other hand, that the biggest eaters are not necessarily the ones with the widest margin of profit. It so happens that the individual cow with the biggest feed bill against her was the biggest producer, but the next two cows in order of feed consumption (shown as second and third from the right on the chart) both less productive than the next five in order. Some heavy producers undoubtedly do feed more economically than others. There is no rule-of-thumb way by which the dairyman can single out the unprofitable cows. The only infallible test is the Babcock tester and the weigh scales.

The Grain Growers' Guide

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promoted by the Association of Brewer and Malsters.

Commenting on this show, Mr. Taitinger approved of the regulation which demands that the exhibitor consign fifty bushels to the show. Under this regulation one may be assured that the winner grew the best sample in the show. Under the regulations in force at Canadian grain shows, Mr. Taitinger says that the award of first prize may only mean that the winner is the most diligent and sure-sighted hand-picker.

Mr. Taitinger's plans for participating in this event have been in formation for a long time. He has kept an eye on reports of past shows and imported strains of the best varieties for trial at Claresholm. Kinver has been the first prize two-rowed barley for ten years at London. A sample was obtained from one of the prize lots and is now growing in a multiplying plot at Claresholm. Mr. Taitinger does not think it will live up to its English reputation here. The straw is so soft and silky that it is sure to lodge in normal years on our types of soil. Burton, another prominent English prize winner, is on test, but does not promise to equal in quality French Chevalier, with which he has won all his prizes heretofore.

As a seed grower of international reputation, Mr. Taitinger's observations on Red Bobs are worth quoting. He grows this wheat almost exclusively. In fact the only reason why he grows Marquis at all is because of the demands he gets for that variety from Dakota. "On this heavy land," he says, "Red Bobs continually outyields the other varieties. If I were farming on the light land fifteen miles south-west of my district, I would prefer Marquis or Kitchener." The choice between Marquis and Red Bobs in this province, where we have no rust, depends entirely upon the type of soil."

Aid for Australian Farmers

Government aid in the financing of the marketing of the Australian wheat crop has been officially announced according to a dispatch from C. Hartlett, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, published in Commercial Intelligence Journal, official publication of the Department of Trade and Commerce, of August 11. The dispatch reads: "Melbourne, July 3, 1923.—It is officially announced that owing to adverse climatic conditions experienced in many parts of the country, the Commonwealth Government has decided to again participate in the financial arrangements for the forthcoming wheat harvest.

"The assistance is to take the form of a guarantee to growers on the same basis as on last season's yield—3s (73 cents) per bushel at railroad siding and 8d (16 cents) to cover freight and handling charges. These amounts, totalling 3s 8d (89 cents) per bushel, will enable the farmer to carry on until sales are effected.

"It is stated by the government that in the following season the industry is expected to make its own financial arrangements."

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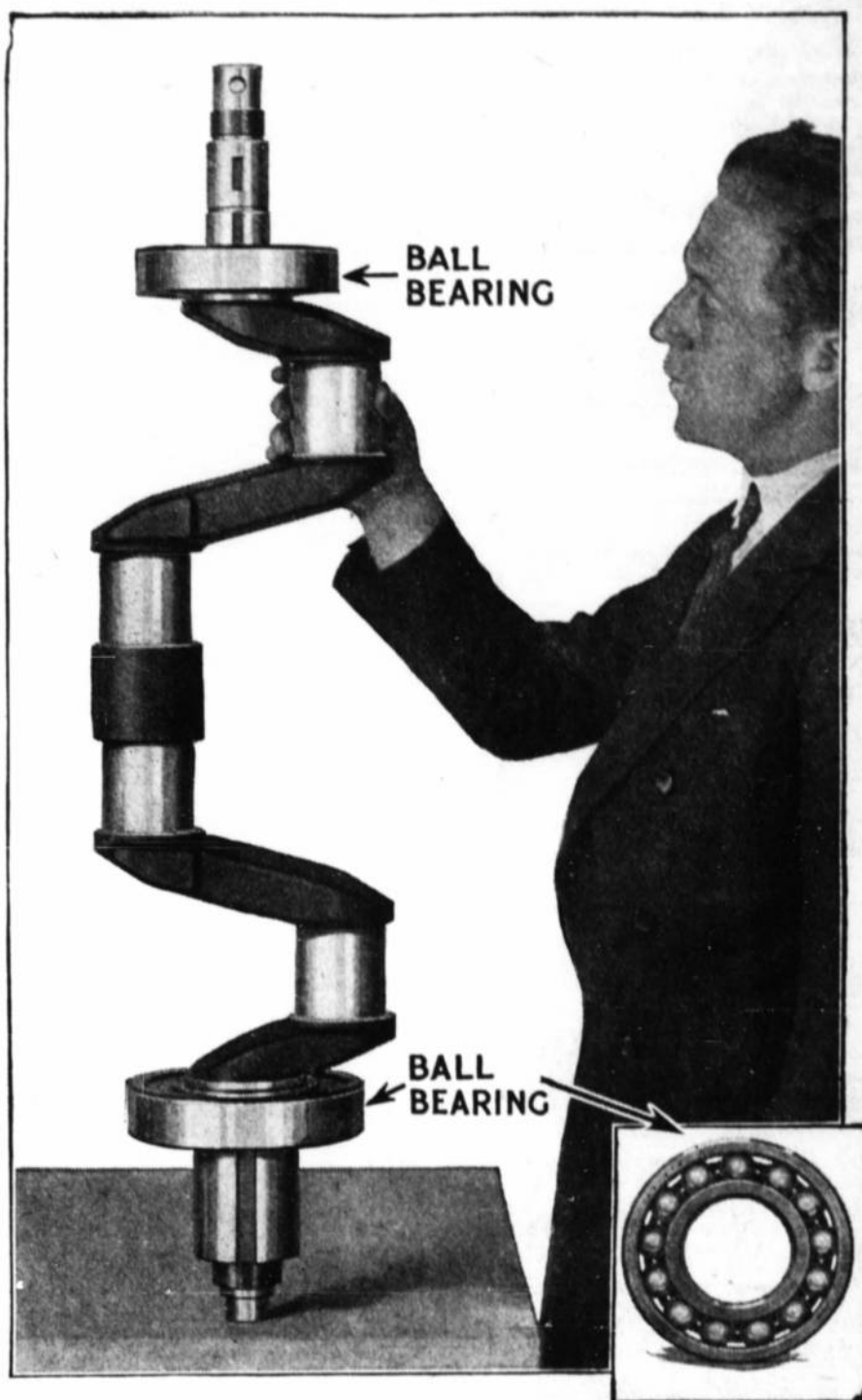
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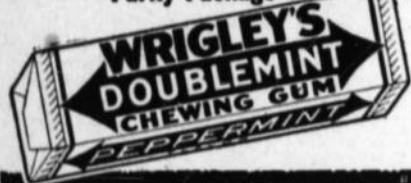
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France's Hoarded Millions

The French National Characteristic of Economy Provides a Financial Resource Which Foreign Bankers Do Not Appreciate

From The Outlook, April 7 (London Conservative Literary Weekly)

THE recent fall of the franc and the rate of 78 to the pound that prevailed during a week or more caused consternation in most circles in France. As usual, the depreciated state of the franc threw nervous people into a panic, caused heated arguments in the hundred and one cafes in the Bourse district, between those who believe that the franc will eventually become as valueless as the mark and those who believe—or wish to believe—that it will return to its normal value, and brought to the surface the thought that lies at the back of most people's minds concerning the solvency of France and her financial future.

In spite of the state of the exchange, in spite of Germany's continued attitude with regard to her war debts, and in spite of the pessimistic note in the first of Lloyd George's United Press articles, it is doubtful whether the calamity feared by the pessimistic will ever come to pass.

Personally, this opinion is founded not so much on France as a nation as on France as a composite of thirty-nine-million-odd human beings, in every one of whom is ingrained a sense of order and economy that becomes developed as the years go on to the point of becoming a virtue—or a vice.

These two traits in the French character are so dominant that one wonders if the fundamental reason has not something to do with the constant wars to which France has been subjected from time immemorial. For so many centuries the French have been accustomed to having, first the Spanish, then the English, then the Germans come crashing over the frontiers of their country in an effort to drag it from them; for so many centuries they have been accustomed to seeing the towns and villages lying on the borderland of these frontiers devastated and laid waste; for so many centuries they have been accustomed to seeing the agricultural, industrial, and financial enterprises of their civilization devastated and laid as bare as their fields, that Nature, in order to combat the effect of extinction, which might easily result from such continued and unequal odds, has developed to an exaggerated degree these two traits in the French as a means of national preservation.

Will Not Patronize Banks

Because of these two characteristics of economy and mistrust, French people rarely bank their money, and therefore rarely transact their business by checks. They will walk long distances to a post office, wait in a queue in front of a guichet for half an hour and more, and finally pay at the rate of eighty centimes for every fifty francs they convert into a postal order, rather than sign a check, for which they pay ten centimes. They have no faith in banks, and they fear checks, for have not they or their ancestors seen banks come crashing down like a house of cards in the space of a few days, and checks become as worthless as so much waste paper? A postal order is something tangible for which they pay across a counter; a bank account represents a sum of money which they have confided to the keeping of unknown persons sheltering behind gilt railings, and represented by a glittering signboard on the front of an imposing building—a sum which, through unforeseen circumstances, might quite easily slip from their possession without their being able to move hand or foot to retain it.

The usual custom is to invest all savings in securities that appear to combine the double inducement of maximum of safety with a maximum of interest.

The Providential "Rentier"

In the case of rentiers—people who live on income derived solely from shares—their entire rate of living and mode of existence is based on the minimum monthly return which their shares can bring in. If, at the end of the month, it is found that the dividends

have been bigger than was expected, nine times out of ten, instead of celebrating the event by a jollification or an expenditure they would not have made otherwise, the unexpected surplus sum will be reinvested with the rest of the capital.

Every month, or every quarter—about the time when the rent falls due—the head member of the family will go to a bank with the coupons that are due for payment, and, after bringing home what money he has received, will hide it in some safe place and decide with the rest of the family how it is to be spent during the coming month or quarter, and what share of it is to be reinvested. When something happens to necessitate an unusual expenditure—say, a journey, holidays, sickness, or the like—the surplus amount, if any, which otherwise would have been invested, is called upon, or else a share or several shares are sold to meet the financial emergency.

One Evil Consequence

The reason why train robberies and train murders are so frequent in France is because thieves know as well as everyone else that the vast majority of French people calculate exactly how much money they will require for train fares, lodging, amusement, and so forth, and carry every penny of this with them when setting out on a journey, and, therefore, that it is only reasonable to infer that every train carries a big percentage of passengers possessing more or less considerable sums of money in their purses or concealed on their persons.

Economy is looked upon as a virtue to be placed higher, perhaps, than any other save patriotism; recklessness, even when it is in a mild form, amounting to no more than a disregard for the importance of money, is looked upon as a vice. It is because of this that France still lives, that French people live better and dress better than American or English people on twice the amount, that there are no evidences of poverty in France such as stare at you on every hand in England, and that the only spot in France where you will see barefooted children is in Boulogne, where the influence of the English has penetrated.

The Stocking a Reality

The stocking in which the peasant of France is supposed to hoard all his money is not by any means a legend; but, instead of being limited to the peasant class, this practice exists in every class throughout the length and breadth of France. It started with the peasant class in the first instance, because they were generally the first to suffer from the onslaught of the particular enemy power that was assailing France at the time, and gradually it spread to all classes, because all classes, in time, came to suffer from the cataclysmic effects of war.

Even though they invest their money in what appears to them to be the best possible investments, the French still retain their sense of mistrust, and invariably lay by for a possible emergency a second supply of money, about which they never speak, and on which they would never think of drawing except in the case of extreme emergency. I know an elderly lady—a rentière—who had in hand ten thousand francs in gold hidden away when the war broke out. On August 2, 1914, she was a comparatively rich woman. The next day the bank had ceased payment, shares had dropped to nothing, and she found herself without an income; so she calmly took her ten thousand francs, packed up her things, and went with her companion to live in a small town in Brittany until the war was over and the financial situation righted itself once more.

This is only an individual case, but it is doubtful whether there is a family in France which is not putting into practice a similar system for hoarding up money, so that an emergency—the next war—will not find them financially

unprepared to stand the shock of the upheaval.

All over France people are hoarding money, just as they have been hoarding it from generation to generation—and not saying anything about it. When France was in peril in 1870, and the government called for five billion francs that were needed to save her national existence, the hoards that existed at that time, just as they exist now, were brought to light, and, within the space of a few days, three times the amount asked for was subscribed. If ever the government called on the people to save France from bankruptcy, or any other danger threatening her national existence, the same thing would happen again.

Knowing this, the government, and the people themselves, review the more or less hopeless situation of their country with a calm that surprises people of other nations, and makes them wonder what mystery is behind such apparent indifference; and the rumors of probable bank crashes have little or no interest for people whose money is invested in gilt-edged securities and hidden in shining, omnipotent gold up chimneys, under floorings, or behind piles of harmless, domesticated-looking linen.

Agriculture in Great Britain

Continued from Page 7

land the report states that statistics show an increase of over 21,000 in occupying ownership between 1914 and 1921, the increase in acreage being over two and a quarter millions. In Scotland in the same period occupying ownership increased by about 1,600. Since 1921, however, these figures have gone down by about one-third, showing that this number have been from one cause or another unable to hold their purchases. One reason for the great increase in purchases, the committee states, was the promises that were made by statesmen to the farmers. When the Corn Production Act of 1917 was before the House of Commons, says the report, farmers were assured that "whatever befalls, agriculture will never again be neglected by any government," and it is also pointed out that the late prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, gave a further assurance in 1919 that the price of the staple products of the farms "would be maintained at a level which, if markets fell, would at least safeguard the farmers against serious loss." In 1920 this promise was redeemed by a special act, but in 1921, the act was repealed.

Why State Should Assist

They also point out that the price of land advanced considerably and beyond its true agricultural value in the period mentioned, and that the banks advanced nearly one-half of the purchase money to buy the land at the enhanced prices. "The banks," says the report, "appear to have lent anything up to the full price of the farms according to circumstances, though usually there was a margin of at least 25 per cent. which the farmer found from his own resources." The decline in value of land the committee finds to be from 15 to 30 per cent. according to locality. As a result of the drop in prices and the lack of capital, and the heavy drain upon farmers' income to repay loans, production has decreased and there is serious unemployment in agriculture. Because of this, they state, the arguments in favor of state intervention are:

"(a) The obligations of the state towards farmers who bought in good faith, relying on the permanence of the government promises.

"(b) The adverse effect on production and employment, now and in the future, of allowing these men to remain in their present position of difficulty and uncertainty."

Where the Banks Stand

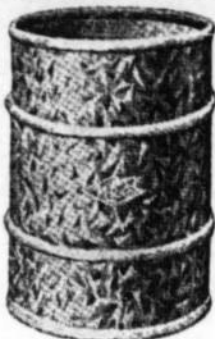
The committee states that it is satisfied that the existing machinery does not adequately meet the situation.

The report then proceeds to review what has been done in other countries in the way of long and short-term credits to farmers, including Canada.

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These societies to be affiliated through the ministry of agriculture or the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, to be allowed to receive deposits and to be given a free discretion as to the granting of loans to members for agricultural purposes. We further suggest that the state funds employed for the purpose of the scheme should be derived by the application of a portion of the money derived from the sale of savings certificates in rural areas."

Fruit and Vegetables

Investigations into the hindrances to improved agricultural production are also being made by a departmental committee of the ministry of agriculture. This body has published two reports—one on milk and milk products, and one on the fruit and vegetable industry. In both the necessity of organized marketing is stressed and again reduction of railway rates is insisted upon. In the case of fruits and vegetables the committee found that although as a whole the retail trade was not profiteering, yet in some cases profits as high as 331 per cent. gross were taken, while in even the most favorable cases the profits of the growers did not exceed 86 per cent. gross. In fashionable shops the profit was never less than 100 per cent. "Producers" says this report, "must realize that marketing is the other half of production" and they urge a better study of marketing conditions and co-operation, with additional credit facilities.

Government Reject Recommendations

The recommendations of the learned tribunal as a whole have not been accepted by the government, and have given disappointment to the farmers. The government has officially rejected the recommendations with regard to potatoes, flour imports and hops. They are making reductions in local taxation, and they have stated that the railways are in a position to reduce rates, and that the farmers should make application to the railway rates tribunal for such reduction. The railway rates tribunal is a body similar to the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners, and has similar powers with regard to railway rates. The government has accepted the recommendations with regard to barley, and in connection with credit facilities the minister of agriculture has stated that a bill will shortly be introduced in the House which he hoped "would be of real use to those who had bought their farms and were now finding difficulty in meeting the annual payments of interest and instalments." In connection with the proposals for state aid in the organization of co-operative enterprises the minister stated that co-operation "could not come from above, it must be brought about by the farmers themselves."

Recommendations

"Long-term credit."

"(a) For Improvements—We recommend that the Improvement of Land Acts should be amended to authorize any association operating thereunder to charge such rate of interest as the departments concerned may approve. We further recommend that the Lands Improvement Company should be urged to consider the advisability of wider publicity.

"(b) For Purchase—We recommend that those farmers who purchased their holdings between the date of the passing of the Corn Production Act, 1917, and the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act 1921, should be enabled to obtain loans by an approved society operating under the aegis of the state, such loans not to exceed 75 per cent. of the present value of the holding concerned, and to be repayable within a period of 40 years on an annuity basis. Funds for this purpose to be advanced in the first instance by the Public Works Loans Board, and subsequently, by the issue of guaranteed stock.

"Short term and Intermediate Credit. We recommend that the state should encourage the immediate formation of agricultural co-operative credit societies, and should place a capital sum at the disposal of each society on the basis of £1 for every £1 of share capital raised by the society, of which not less than 5s in the £ shall be paid up.

School and College Directory

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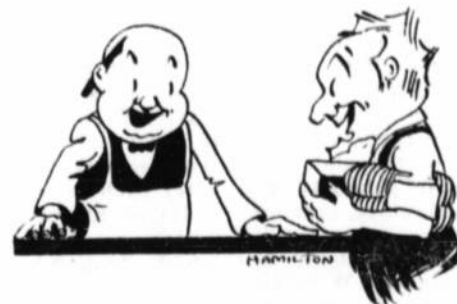
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By J. Edw. Tufft



The Old-Fashioned Merchant

The old-fashioned merchant kept sugar and starch, showed chintz in December and flannels in March; he advertised skates on the fourth of July, and cluttered his counters with berries and lye. He had no departments, his jackets and pails were mixed with his syrup, his prunes and percales. His pitchforks and axes stood next to the malt, the wall paper chummed with the cabbage and salt. His books were a puzzle, he never could tell just what he had bought nor how much he could sell. He jotted down items at random and guess; perhaps he made something, perhaps he made less; perhaps people paid him, perhaps they did not for goods that he reckoned perhaps they had bought. The credit was endless he offered to men who stood him off over and over again; "I do need the money," he often would say, "but if you don't have it of course you can't pay!" The man, thus encouraged, bought butter and hooks, and this the old merchant put down in the books, unless he was summoned to wait on a man who wanted to purchase a hood and a pan, and then the two items the first fellow bought were never recorded, but simply forgot! The old-fashioned merchant—it puzzles me sore to know how he lived on the fruit of his store! In practice a query, in business a joke, it's hard to believe that he didn't go broke—yet there was about him a personal way that often is lacking in merchants today, a true, friendly welcome for people themselves that had no connection with goods on the shelves, a welcome not harnessed to business or pelf, but straight from the heart of the merchant himself!

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Alberta

Medicine Hat Federal Convention

A very satisfactory financial statement was presented to the annual convention of the Medicine Hat Federal Constituency Association, held July 11. The attendance was small, due to the busy season and bad roads, but the convention was not deficient in enthusiasm.

Addresses were given by R. Cates, president, who gave a report of the association's work and prospects; Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, vice-president and U.F.W.A. director, who especially appealed for more support for Junior work; R. N. Mangles, U.F.A. director, who urged greater co-operation in buying as well as in selling; Robt. Gardiner, M.P., who dealt especially with the work of the special parliamentary committee on agricultural conditions; Hon. Perren Baker, W. C. Smith, M.L.A., and Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A.

A resolution was unanimously carried asking that a wheat pool be put into force beginning with 1923, favoring an iron-clad five-year contract, and that efforts be made to sign up 60 per cent. of Alberta farmers; and that as soon as feasible international co-operation should be attempted and a price fixed for wheat which would ensure to the growers fair returns. A further resolution appointed R. N. Mangles and Robert Gardiner, M.P., a committee to assist in any way possible the wheat pool committee of the Central board.

Other resolutions dealt with rural credits, land tax sales, supplementary revenue tax, municipal fire insurance, election of school trustees, the placing of education upon a provincial basis, the new contract for teachers, and the Senate.

The following officers were elected: R. Cates, Oyen, president; Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Rollinson, vice-president and director U.F.W.A.; R. N. Mangles, Youngstown, director U.F.A.; J. P. Watson, Chinook; C. H. Axelson, Brutus, and W. S. Henry, Bow Island, directors; Mrs. Angus Baker, secretary.

Warner Convention

The Warner Provincial Constituency Association met in convention at Warner, on July 18, A. H. Steckle presiding. M. J. Conner, M.L.A., for the constituency, was called upon, and gave a summary of the government's efforts to cut down expenditures. Mr. Conner also discussed the government's position in the matter of tax recovery, and, in connection with the matter of federal aid for road making, stated that he was in favor of the province borrowing to qualify for federal road aid.

Wm. N. Merriam gave an outline of the work done in connection with the plan for funding of farmers' debts, and a resolution was passed endorsing Mr. Merriam's efforts.

Other resolutions asked that the market road leading east from Milk River be put in shape for hauling grain in the fall, and that farmers owing taxes might be allowed to pay them, in part at least, by doing road-work; and that the federal government be asked to set aside more land for community grazing purposes.

Officers elected were: President, A. H. Steckle; vice-presidents, Wm. N. Merriam and Mrs. Claude Brown; secretary, G. N. Holroyd; directors, Martin Madge, Arthur Pulham and N. L. Eliason.

Craigmyle District Convention

The attendance at the convention of the Craigmyle U.F.A. district association, held at the Hand Hills Lake Clubhouse, on August 9, was diminished by the bad condition of the roads. The resolutions brought forward, however, were discussed with much animation, and a number were adopted. These included one asking that Central office distribute to all locals every three months, all resolutions received; opposing the inclusion of personal covenant; advocating proportional rep-

resentation. There was considerable discussion on a resolution asking the secession of the western provinces, which was defeated on the vote being taken.

E. J. Garland, M.P., spoke to the delegates, and gave an account of the work accomplished with regard to a wheat pool. Incidentally, Mr. Garland stressed the dangers that might arise from too great optimism, and said that farmers must not be induced to sign the contract with the idea of securing fabulous prices for their wheat. Following his address, which included also a report of the last parliamentary session, the convention passed a vote of thanks and endorsement of his work in parliament.

Little Bow Convention

The annual convention of Little Bow U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association held in Vulcan, on July 25, was attended by about two hundred people. Election of officers resulted in the re-election of the following: Donald Sinclair, president; Paul Frederick, vice-president; H. Renkanberger, secretary.

O. L. McPherson, M.L.A., was the first speaker, who said that a great deal of our present day trouble was due to a lack of appreciation of the other man's view point, and pleaded for straighter and clearer thinking, and greater tolerance of the opinions of others.

President Wood, who followed, contrasted the systematic method of selling of the manufacturers and labor, with the farmers' method—that of simply dumping their products and accepting whatever price was offered. He urged the establishment of a better marketing system, so that the products of the primary producer might stand in closer price relationship with the products of other producers. The efficient selling of farm products was, he said, the biggest question in the world today.

S. Lunn, U.F.A. director for Macleod, also spoke, dealing with co-operative marketing, and the progress made in that direction in Pincher Creek district.

A resolution was passed expressing confidence in the provincial representative and government. Other resolutions dealt with the subjects of debt relief, prohibition and the wheat pool.

Saskatchewan

Rallies in Willow Bunch

An excellent account of the rallies held in Willow Bunch Constituency early in July has been received at the Central office from Richard Sephton, director of District No. 2.

The first of the series took place at Summer Cove, where there was a large and attentive audience to listen to the addresses on the need of organization. At Fir Mountain there was a splendid gathering, presided over by F. Sproule. Five locals combined their forces for this gathering. There was a good band to lead the community singing, and there was a song and musical selection after each address.

James Stewart, of Willowvale, presided over the Wood Mountain rally, which took place at Mr. Morgan's ranch, the locals taking part being Willowvale, Mackworth, Skunk Butte and Gollier. The gathering was a record one. The ladies of Mackworth and Willowvale undertook the catering, for which they deserved much credit, as they had to travel about 25 miles to the place of meeting.

Fife Lake, 35 miles distant, over muddy roads, was the next objective, and the speakers had quite a time getting there; but they succeeded after six toilsome hours. There was a good crowd, but a heavy storm caused them to beat a hasty retreat to a large barn near by, when Mr. Blivens took the chair.

Hart was the next point visited. H. B. Lloyd, of Pretty Valley, presided, and all the surrounding locals took

part. The people here, as well as at Fife Lake, were very discouraged by the action of the Senate in causing the postponement of the proposed branch line construction.

Willow Bunch local, at which point the next gathering took place, is strong for co-operation, and anxious to see the S.G.G.A. prosper. Many of the members are French, in which language the president of the local addressed them, giving them much information on association activities.

Mrs. Burbank, W. J. Orchard and Mr. Lecky, represented the Central association, and addressed the meetings on organization work, and also stressed the need for strong support of The Progressive, for which many subscriptions were taken.

To Prevent Wage Hold-ups

The present is an opportune time to call attention to an amendment to the Master and Servant Act, which took place at the last session of the legislature, and which may have a very important bearing on the question of harvest wages in particular, and farm wages in general.

In past seasons there has been every reason to complain of the action of laborers imported from the East in striking for higher, and generally most unreasonable wages, and the amendment in question affords an opportunity to avoid this kind of trouble this season, if advantage is taken by farmers of the amended sections of the statute.

The act in question provides that if any laborer leaves his employer's service before the expiry of his term of hiring without lawful excuse, and without the consent of his employer, he is liable upon summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$30 and costs, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 30 days in default of payment. The Justice of Peace may also award to the employer as compensation for damages suffered by such action a sum not exceeding \$100, and this may be set off against any sum due to the employee as wages.

In order to enforce the contract against men leaving the service of their employers under the circumstances above-mentioned, it is not necessary that the contract should be a written one. A verbal contract is all that is necessary, but care should be taken when the agreement is entered into that there should be a witness to the proceedings in order to prove the contract. If this is generally done there is no reason why farmers should be held up by strikes as they have been in past seasons.

Flaxland Holds the Record

Flaxland local is whole-hearted in favor of The Progressive. Apparently they have established a record for the entire province. The paid-up membership of the local for the present year is thirty-one. A few days ago a list of 31 names and addresses of subscribers to The Progressive was received, together with a remittance covering their subscriptions, the subscribers and members apparently being the same.

If we are right in our surmise Flaxland local holds the distinction of being the only local in the province which has secured every member as a subscriber to the new association paper. If only one-half of the locals in the province would realize the necessity of a publication in the special interests of the association as Flaxland has done, the proposed paper would be a reality in a very short space of time.

Showland All Alive

July 26 was Showland's day, the picnic fixed for that day being a complete success. Mr. McSweeney, the district director, visited the local and delivered an address which, in the words of the local secretary, Rud. P. Brausse, was "forceful enough to take root in the hearts," as a result of which six farmers and their wives joined up right after. There were "prizes, plenty of good stuff to eat, drinks, fruits, etc." In the evening there was a box social and dance, the building being crowded to the limit.

In the meantime the local is preparing for a big Thanksgiving celebration in October. In his quaint style the secretary says: "Showland county be-

gins to wake up in full glamor, as every one sees now the very point. The Progressive will be remembered as a thing worth-while to have."

Manitoba

The Wheat Pool

The executive of the U.F.M. have been keeping closely in touch with the progress of events in the development of the western wheat pool, and have called a meeting of the board for Tuesday, August 21, when the project in all its details will be thoroughly canvassed. The board will have full information as to what steps have been taken in the other provinces and will be in a position to decide what the best lines are for the development of the project in this province.

Active Interest at Silver Bay

Small in number, but alert and stirring is the Silver Bay U.F.M. local. A lively debate is indulged in at every meeting and several important moves have had their origin from those meetings, such as the lowering of the level of Lake Manitoba, Rural Mail Route for the district, etc. Some matter in connection with the well-being of the community is always being discussed.

To break the monotony of life it was recently decided to arrange a picnic on the shore of Lake Manitoba. Fine weather and a good-humored crowd full of neighborly feeling, combined to make the picnic a grand success.

A number of questions are stored up to be discussed at the coming meetings and our representatives in both the House of Commons and legislature may look for some correspondence from here in the near future.—H. D.

Farm Lands for Sale

The Canada Colonization Association have just issued their first land listings covering some thousands or so parcels of land; varying in size from quarter-sections to quite large tracts. These listings have been arranged by provinces and the provinces further sub-divided by districts. It is clearly stated in this provincial list that the land as described is from the particulars furnished by the owner, which are not guaranteed by the association, but that any intending purchaser could have a free independent report before completing any transaction.

There are several features of interest in the first listings, notably perhaps, the fact that very few farms appear to be for sale as going concerns, probably not over 1 per cent. of the total offerings can be bought with stock and equipment. It would indicate that if the farmers of the West are, as is in some cases no doubt quite wisely, willing to dispose of part of their land holdings, they are not ready to sell out lock, stock and barrel; in other words, that they are going to stay in the country.

Another feature is that much of this land is offered on long terms, quite a proportion on the association's 32-year plan, and it is equally significant that interest rates appear to be coming down; the 6 per cent. interest is quite a common rate on much of the land offered.

Regarding the prices on land, these are of course ridiculously low compared to the \$200 and \$300 land in the Central States. The land itself is on the whole equally productive, and with freight rates on grain on this side of the line lower, with prices for hogs higher in Canada, and the Canadian grain only a few cents less per bushel than the price which prevails in the American market, it is, one would think, obvious that the United States farmer will be readily impressed with the advantages which Canadian farmers have over most of the renters to the South. Authoritative reports indicate that agricultural conditions in the United States are even more unsatisfactory than in Canada and the price of land vastly higher.

The land listings of the Canada Colonization Association should put in a very concrete form before those who are at all interested in moving to Canada, the opportunities which do exist here.

The Countrywoman

Nationality of Married Women

EVIDENTLY the settling of the question of personal naturalization for married women is giving parliamentarians considerable worry these days in England, as well as in Canada.

A committee, composed of five representatives from the House of Commons and five from the House of Lords, was appointed to bring in recommendations to parliament. The committee have agreed to disagree after failing to reach any agreement on two proposals brought before them. Sir John Butcher presented a draft report which recommended that a British woman marrying an alien should have the right to retain her British nationality if she so desired. The five members of the House of Commons voted for the report and the members of the House of Lords voted against it. Lord Chelmsford then presented the draft of a report suggesting that there should be no material alteration in the existing laws regarding nationality of women, and this time the Commons' members voted against it and the representatives of the House of Lords voted for it. It was finally decided, seeing that no decision could be reached, to embody both of the reports into one and place the whole matter, with all the evidence at their disposal, before parliament and let it decide the troublesome question.

Time and Tide, an English publication, devoted to women's interest in public affairs, in commenting on the situation, tells of an instance cited by Sir John Simon, of a Scotchwoman who married an Austrian in 1867: "She went over to Austria after her marriage to live with her husband. They had one child, a daughter, and almost immediately after the birth of this child, the father died, and his widow and baby came back to live in this country (England). They settled down here, mother and daughter . . . and they have never been back to Austria since. Such property as they have had in their family was derived entirely from Scotch relatives, but technically the mother, of course, had become an Austrian subject. . . . Shortly after the war broke out, the mother died, having left a will in which she gave the property. . . . to her daughter. What does the treaty of Versailles do with that property? It says to the daughter: 'Although this property comes from your Scotch relatives, although your mother was in point of origin and associations a British subject, your property is forfeit to the British custodian under the terms of the treaty made between this country and Austria.'"

Seeing that the United States has recently altered its laws to allow an American woman to retain nationality in her own right (even though married to a man of an alien country) and knowing that the present laws often work injustices against some of our best women citizens, is it any wonder that English and Canadian women are urging personal naturalization for married women?

Our Interest in Marketing

Farm women along with farm men have watched with keen interest the visit of Aaron Sapiro, the Californian expert in co-operative marketing, to Alberta and Saskatchewan. They are now hoping for very tangible results from those meetings for men and women alike have got a newer and fresher vision of the good that can be accomplished by co-operative effort.

Women are understanding better today than ever before the connection between the welfare of the home and children, and the financial problems that face the farmer. They have a stronger appreciation of the fact that as farm women their standard of living and the educational advantage of their children depend on the raising and selling of the crop.

Aaron Sapiro's remarks that "wheat means more than dollars," and "it means shoes, better clothes and better schooling," will find a sympathetic echo in the hearts of women living on farms in the three prairie provinces. Wheat

means food for the world, and great businesses and industries have been built up around it. The farmer exchanges his wheat for money, and the amount of money he gets in return decides how well or ill his family will be fed, clothed, and educated.

A better method of marketing grain is the farmer's most immediate problem. As a producer he wants to make sure that the wheat he raises is being handled in an economic way, so that he will get the greatest return out of it to pay him for his hard work and to offset all the uncertainties and risks he must run in raising it. In attempting to do this he is simply trying to better the standard of living for himself and his family. Aaron Sapiro, in telling of what has been accomplished by co-operation, said: "Co-operative marketing in California has resulted in better rural schools, higher salaried rural school teachers, better rural homes and a more contented class of young people in the rural districts."

Men have even now made a start on what may prove to be one of the largest co-operative enterprises that we will see for many years to come. Its success depends on the farm people themselves. Farm women have an important part to play in that success by keeping themselves informed and wherever possible helping to create a keener and more sympathetic interest in co-operation. It may not fall to their lot to do much, if any, of the actual work required to launch and maintain a co-operative scheme for marketing grain, but they can strengthen the hands of those who must do this heavy work.

SERVICE

By Robert Dorman

There is no path but Service! None may climb

By easier ascent to Life's destiny.
The way, that leaves the mist-bound plains of Time

For the clear hills of vast Eternity.
Runs ever steeply upward. Height by height,
The road lies ever upward to the light.

And lo! this strange adventure doth appear.
That he, who most of loving labor spends
To help his fellows, finds his own path bear
Not the less steeply; but, on him descends
New strength to walk the pathway up and on
To the great, cloudless hills of God, and Dawn.

No path but service! where the Master trod,
We, too, must tread. His love hath marked
the trail.

Nor alms, nor creed can have the way to God,
Nor wealth can purchase rights within
the veil.

He, only, crowned with Life Eternal, lives
Who, to his fellowmen, God's service gives.

Care of the Cream Separator

It is the very thought of having the cream separator to wash twice a day rather than the actual labor involved that makes the care of the cream separator such a bug-bear to many farm women. By planning the routine of the day carefully, much of this work can be eliminated. By this it is not meant that the separator does not have to be washed, but if the work is done properly it is far easier to do.

If the task is left until odd moments it is sometimes forgotten altogether, or not done until evening, then the parts of the separator are filled with sour milk and cream which has caked and stuck tight, making it necessary to use a knife and scrape the different pieces.

I find that the very best time to do that disagreeable task is the first thing in the morning. By using two tea-kettles on the range, there is always an abundance of boiling water at hand. Most washing up is distasteful because not enough soapy dish-water is used. Deliver me from washing dishes in an inch of hard water at the bottom of a rusty-looking pan, that is past endurance. The water gets greasy, the towels become dirty, and the job, when completed, is half done to my notion.

Not that I use soap in the water used to wash the separator, but I do buy soda in bulk, and use it freely. All of the pails and the separator itself are rinsed thoroughly. While the milking is being done I get breakfast for the men and heat the water. The separator parts and pails are brought in and put under the table by the sink out of the sun. While the men eat their breakfast I wash the separator, putting the parts into a dish-drainer in the sink. Then I pour hot bubbling water over them and leave them there to drain until later. My separator and pails are always washed before the men have finished eating their breakfast, and by this time the children are up.

The oldest child dresses the youngest, while the others clear the table, resetting it for our breakfast. While this is being done I step out and feed and water my flock, it is always too wet earlier in the morning to do this. When I come in the children who need over-seeing at the table (to see that they do not put porridge on the sugar instead of sugar on the porridge) and I, eat our breakfast without haste, and it is such a good feeling to know that the ever ubiquitous cream separator is out of the way for the day.

Nearly every one knows that the cream separator should not be installed in the barn or near it, but still this is done regardless. I have seen separators in calf-stalls and even in the cow-barn itself, exposed to all manner of unsanitary conditions.

Many a farm woman does not realize that poor butter is the result of improper care of the cream separator. In hot weather, especially, everything should be well scalded and the cream kept in a clean, cool place. Then the butter will be sweet and will find a ready market. When butter is graded and the maker paid accordingly, there will be more care taken in the care of the cream.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

Booklet on Canning

A very interesting new pamphlet on the Canning and Storing of Fruit and Vegetables, has just reached the Countrywoman's desk, from the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It is a booklet that will be eagerly sought after by the average housewife as it contains very definite and concise information that will help her to preserve and can more of the garden produce raised so successfully on Canadian farms. It will, in this way, help her to plan better and more wholesome meals for her family during the months of the year when the fresh garden produce is not available.

In a page of "Don'ts," the would-be-canner is warned against some of the most common mistakes. The theory of the successful preservation of food by canning is explained with a more detailed explanation of the cold pack method, single boiling, intermittent sterilization and pressure sterilization. A time table is included which gives the exact time required for the various fruits and vegetables. By illustration and by the printed paragraph the canner is told how to take the different steps from the beginning to the end of the process.

A syrup table, giving the right amounts of fruit and sugar, will help many who find this a difficult matter to determine. A few recipes for some of the most common varieties of fruit and vegetables are given, among which are found some very economical pickles and preserves.

A section is devoted to Home Drying, explaining sun drying, drying by artificial heat and drying by air blast, telling also how to properly store the dried product. Another section is devoted to winter storage of vegetables and fruits, giving in detail the method for the vegetables most commonly stored for winter use.

The pamphlet could be used as a convenient reference by the busy woman in the farm home. It can only be secured by writing to the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It is distributed free of charge.



Improve Your Complexion By Using Cuticura

Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to free the pores of impurities and follow with a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. They are ideal for the toilet, as is also Cuticura Talcum for powdering and perfuming.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.



Women ought to know

and men too, that harsh stimulants harm the hair!

"VASELINE" HAIR TONIC

—a pure petroleum product—

acts safely and healthfully on the scalp, promoting the growth of lustrous, healthy hair.

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HAIR TONIC



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WINNIPEG

WHEN USING WILSON'S FLY PADS

READ DIRECTIONS
CAREFULLY AND
FOLLOW THEM
EXACTLY

There is only one way to kill all the Flies

This is it—Darken the room as much as possible, close the windows, raise one of the blinds where the sun shines in, about eight inches, place as many Wilson's Fly Pads as possible on plates (properly wetted with water but not flooded) on the window ledge where the light is strong, leave the room closed for two or three hours, then sweep up the flies and burn them. See illustration below.

Put the plates away out of the reach of children until required in another room.

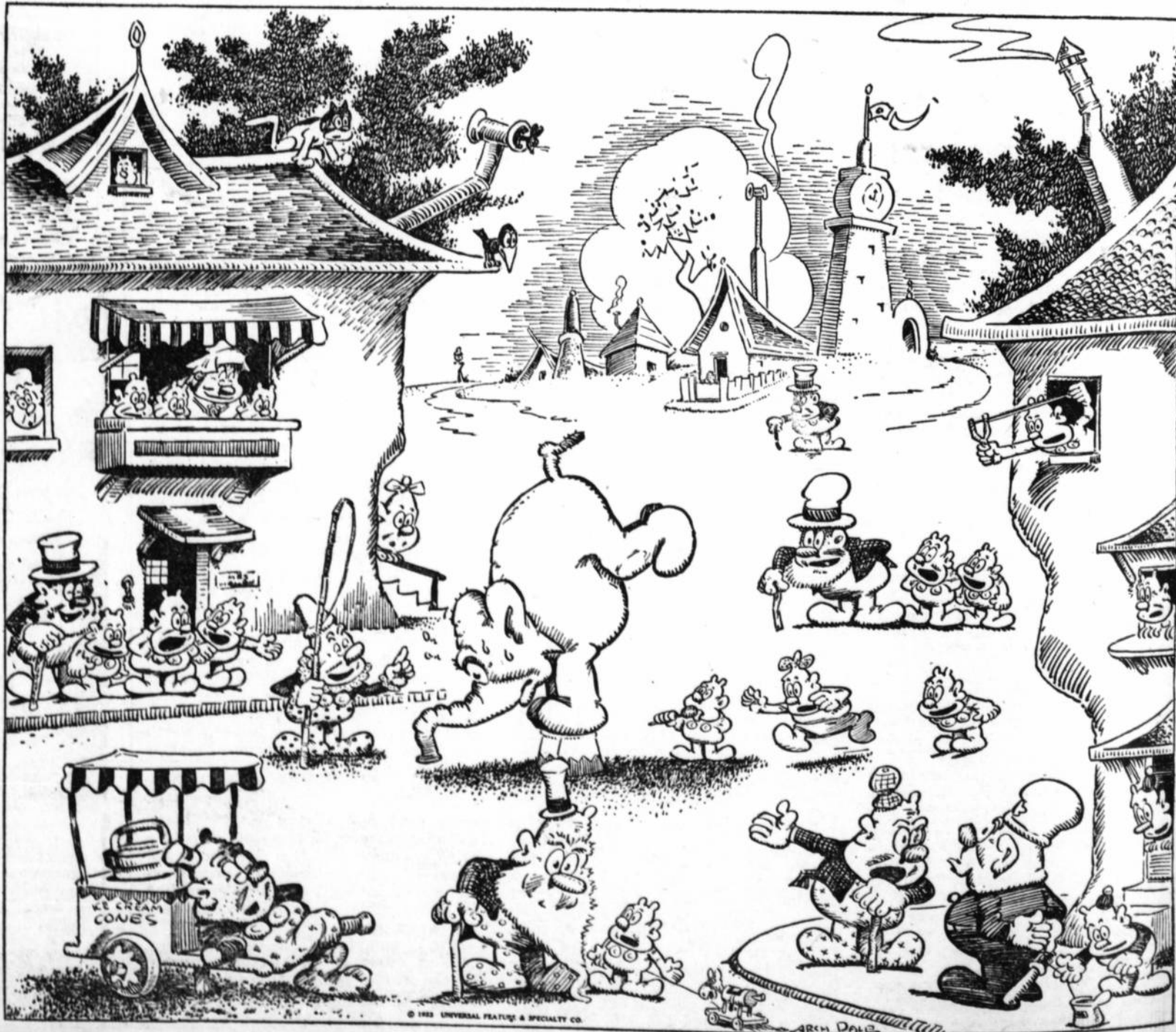
The right way to use Wilson's Fly Pads



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TINY PERFORMS ON MAIN STREET

Once upon a time, many years ago, Tiny, the elephant, travelled with a circus. When he was with the circus, Tiny had to pull the big, heavy wagons out of the mud holes. Tiny had to work very hard, and one day he became angry and ran away. Then after wandering about Tiny found Nicholas Nutt and they became partners. Tiny lived in a crooked little barn back of Nicholas Nutt's twisty little house. One day Tiny told Nicholas about the circus. Nicholas asked Tiny if he could do any tricks and Tiny told him that he could not do any tricks. Nicholas told Tiny if he would learn to do tricks they could go with the circus and not have to work so hard, and that they could make lots of money. This pleased Tiny and they began to practice, and very soon Tiny could do many wonderful stunts. Today, Nicholas is having Tiny perform for the little Doo Dads right on the main street of Dooville. Tiny looks as if he was afraid of tumbling over backwards. The little girly Doo Dad is wondering what would happen to her little brother should Tiny lower himself. Old Man Grouch is trying to have Flannel-foot arrest Nicholas for blocking the traffic. Flannel-foot acts as if he had not heard a word. He thinks it is a very fine performance that Nicholas is giving. When he starts to walk away and Roly's tin can begins to rattle something may happen. The poor little Doo Dad in front is almost heart broken. He is asking Dee Sawbones why his hobby horse can't do tricks like Tiny, and for once Old Doo is at a loss. The pussy on the peak, the mouse in the chimney, the crow on the eave—the little Doo Dads on the balcony and the ones in front of the hotel, are thoroughly enjoying themselves. Old Sleepy Sam snoozes away and hasn't an idea of what a good time he is missing.



The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

A Grouser's Growl

The Editor.—After noticing your reply to W.T.L., I might suggest that a more appropriate name for your correspondence column would be "The Grouser's Growl," and that you use as a motto or moral over the top of the column "Let Falsehood Smother Itself." My reasons why I consider the change would be an improvement are first, that although you may have had the good intentions that Milton's lines convey, to use an expression of the poet, Burns, "Willie it has changed your plan," and truth has evidently thought better of it, and allowed falsehood all the rope it wants until it hangs itself, as I can hardly imagine that you would consider that such letters as have been appearing in your columns for some time would tend to benefit anything. Second, I would point out that Milton did not necessarily say which way he meant his lines to apply, that is, he did not say, "Truth would always be on the rampage to be grappling with every cheap falsehood." Third, Milton did not necessarily say that his utterance would be the most applicable for your correspondence column. Fourth, the very fact that you say yourself that the letters appearing in that department are a fair selection from the volume of the letters you receive, shows conclusively that it is a "Grouser's Growl," and that it draws its kind. That is, I don't say you necessarily agree, or don't agree, with these letters, or that you invite them, but that you evidently draw them.

I might also add that we farmers have seen the worst through and that our trouble has been more a problem of how to farm than anything else, although there have been and are, other troubles. We have all been new and strange to the prairies and have had a lot to learn, but we are learning. The article you put in The Guide, regarding Mr. Bohannon's dry farming has done a lot of good, and I may state that I know some farmers in the dry area who have never raised less than twenty-seven bushels an acre of wheat, any year, and still more who have never had less than twenty. These men have been

gradually forging ahead and wakening up others to the fact that there is a way to farm and get results, while the grouser's have been growling. I even know many farmers who say that the increase of weeds has improved farming, as the effort put forward by farmers in the way of extra cultivation to destroy weeds have incidentally put their land in better shape to stand drought and produce a crop. There has been too much of the belief that all a farmer had to do in Western Canada was to scratch the ground to get a crop, and so, it may appear ridiculous to say it, but it does seem that the farmers "auld enemy," weeds, have done him more good than all the agricultural colleges, magazines and guides put together. One would almost sometimes think that some of them would better style themselves "Grovellers' Guides."

I should also call your attention to the fact that when you say you "select the letters for the Forum out of a volume of letters received," that means that these letters have had your judgment passed on them and have given favor for publication. However, in order to qualify this letter for admittance to the column, put as a heading, "A Grouser's Growl." It seems lately that one Dr. Wetche has published a pamphlet that ought to be of interest to grouser's, How to Keep Sick. Some of its chief suggestions are: Think trouble and worry, and read and talk all about them; appeal for self-pity, and of course remember to say, "Day by day in every way, I and we, are getting worse and worse."

I think I have a right to state that I have made a good stab at answering your note, Mr. Editor. If we are to have a "Grouser's Growl," don't be unfair and select so as to keep out the best growls, because we want them to hear a "howl of a growl." I should perhaps state that I am not "W.T.L." and don't know him from Adam. I sign my name.—W. A. Anderson, Eaton, Sask.

Note.—This letter is referred to in the editorial columns of this issue.—Editor.

The Wheat Pool Contract

Continued from Page 4

in addition to the sums heretofore provided for, all additional expenses incurred in connection therewith.

7. Any unused balance of reserves and surpluses shall stand in the name of the association, and be owned by the members, and shall, when in the opinion of the trustees, a distribution should be made or upon a dissolution of this association, be divided in the same proportions in which it was contributed by the members.

8. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the grower may retain wheat for his own seed and feed, and may, upon first receiving a permit in writing from the association, dispose of wheat for seed or feed directly to any farmer who is a neighbor and a member of the association. All other seed wheat, except registered seed wheat, shall be sold by and through the association only.

9. The grower expressly covenants and agrees that he will not (save as herein permitted) sell or otherwise dispose of any of the wheat produced or acquired by him in the province of Alberta during the life of this agreement, to any person or persons, firm or corporation other than this association.

Contract is Exclusive

10. The grower expressly warrants that he has not heretofore mortgaged, or pledged, or charged, or granted a lien on, or contracted to sell, market,

consign or deliver any of his said wheat to any person, firm or corporation, except as noted at the end of this agreement. Any wheat covered by such existing contracts shall, subject to any agreement or arrangement with all interested parties, be excluded from the terms hereof for the period and to the extent noted.

11. It is agreed that the grower may, subject to the terms of this agreement, and subject to any law in force for time being, mortgage or pledge his interest in his wheat crop, but in such event, the grower shall forthwith notify the association and the association shall, in its discretion, be at liberty to pay off, or take over, or assume, the indebtedness under such mortgage or pledge, and to take delivery of the grower's crop and to deduct from all moneys which become payable to the grower by the association, a sum equal to the amount which the association has paid out or agreed to pay with respect to such mortgage or pledge.

Payments of Proceeds of Sale

12. The association shall, so soon as practicable after the delivery of wheat to it by the grower, make an advance to the grower at such rate per bushel according to grade, quality and place of delivery, as in the discretion of the association it shall deem proper, and the association agrees that, subject to any laws in force for the time being, it will, in its discretion, from time to time pay over to the grower as funds are available from the sale of the crop of each season, his proportion of the proceeds of all wheat of like variety and grade sold by the association in each season for the growers who have executed this contract, less all deductions which the association is entitled to make, pursuant to the provisions of this contract, and less all advances made to the grower, and less all handling and other proper charges of every description whatsoever, including the costs of maintaining the association, and of transporting, handling, grading, storing, selling and marketing such wheat and of other proper activities.

Share Stock and Fees

13. The grower covenants and agrees to, and hereby does, apply for one (1) share out of the ordinary shares in the capital stock of the association, and agrees to pay to the association the par value thereof, namely, the sum of one dollar (\$1.00). The association covenants and agrees to accept the said application and to allot to the grower one (1) share of stock out of the ordinary shares in the capital stock of the association.

14. The grower covenants and agrees to pay the farther sum of two dollars (\$2.00) to defray the expenses of organization, to carry on field service and educational work and other proper activities of the association.

15. The grower covenants and agrees, as and when requested by the association or any officer, agent or servant thereof, to make application from time to time for railway cars for the shipment of his wheat, pursuant to the provisions of The Canada Grain Act, and to perform such other acts and execute such documents as the association may require in connection with the handling of the grower's wheat.

16. The association may sell the said wheat to millers, brokers or others, within or without this province, at such time and upon such conditions and terms as it may deem fair and advisable.

Co-operation With Other Agencies

17. The association may sell all or any part of the wheat delivered to it by its members pursuant to this contract, through any agency or by joining with any agency for the co-operative marketing of wheat of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, or of other provinces or groups of provinces, or of the Dominion, or of other countries, under a term contract or otherwise, and under such conditions as will serve the joint interests of the growers and the association is hereby authorized and empowered to transfer to and confer upon any such agency (formed or to be formed) all of the powers, rights and privileges of this association under this contract, and any proportionate or other expenses connected therewith shall be deemed marketing costs, provided always that

In
the
Lead

More ordinary Canadian business in force than any other Company.

Greater gain in ordinary Canadian business in force than any other Company.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Head Office

Winnipeg

Always keep

BOVRIL

in the House

Bovril prevents that Sinking Feeling.

KEATING'S KILLS



BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEETLES

PACKAGES 10¢, 20¢, 40¢

Sprinkle in chicken houses and on chickens and fowls to

KILL LICE

3

When Remitting Send a
DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and
DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES

Hens That Lay 1,000 Eggs

New System of Poultry Keeping Gets High Price Winter Eggs—If You Keep Hens and Want More Eggs

CUT THIS OUT

That every pullet hatched has 1,000 or more egg germs in her system and may be made to lay them on a highly profitable basis over a four to six-year period has now been scientifically proved by practical poultrymen. This new system of poultry keeping is being successfully used by hundreds of poultry keepers—from big chicken farms to small backyard flocks—all over Canada. Old hens—two, three, four year old—lay like pullets all through coldest winter weather when egg prices are high. Make slacker hens hustle, shorten moult, make pullets lay in topnotch form, often triple egg production. This simple, new, practical poultry system is inexpensive and easy to follow and shows remarkable results in an amazingly short time, with almost any standard breed or even with mixed or mongrel flocks. It is fully described and explained in a circular, THE 1,000 EGG HEN, one copy of which will be sent free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Cut this out and mail with name and address to Standard Poultry Service, 331A Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N.Y., and your copy will be sent by return mail. Make no mistake. This system is a wonder. As one poultryman says: "If your hens have eggs inside them—and I know they have—this method will get them out. They simply have to lay." If you want more eggs, healthier hens and bigger profits, be sure to make this test.



The flavor satisfies.
Gold Standard Tea
The Godville Company Limited.



34



Ask your Dealer for
Shamrock Products

Thrifty Housewives

serve

SHAMROCK BRAND

Hams, Bacon, Lard, Sausage

They are so delightfully
tempting and appetising.
Try them once.

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Calgary, Vancouver, Edmonton,
Regina, Prince Albert.

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COOEY CANUCK

\$8.75

THE "COOEY CANUCK"
WITH "WHITE SPOT" SIGHT
Shoots Rabbits, Crows, Ground Hogs, etc.

Established 20 years

Protect your stock and crops—keep your land free of destructive small animals and birds with a "Cooley Canuck." Hard-hitting, accurate and safe. Every part guaranteed. The "White Spot" sight makes your aim sure in any light. Write for literature.

H. W. COOEY MACHINE & ARMS CO., 317-321 Howland Ave., TORONTO, CANADA

Order through your local store or direct by Parcel Post C.O.D. Charges paid. Money back if not satisfied.

COOEY CANUCK RIFLES

Make Machinery Exchanges through a Classified Ad.

nothing herein contained shall authorize the association to sell through or join with any such agency or to exercise the authority and powers last herein before mentioned, or to enter into any contract with any such agency whereby any of the deductions authorized by this contract are increased in any amount whatsoever.

18. The grower hereby authorizes the association to enter into any contract for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as it may deem advisable and profitable for the inspecting, grad-

ing, handling, elevating, storing, warehousing and shipping of the wheat covered hereby, or any portion thereof, and for the use of the security thereof as collateral within the general purposes of this agreement by the association.

19. This agreement shall be binding upon the grower, his personal representatives, successors and assigns, during the period hereinbefore mentioned, as long as he raises wheat, directly or indirectly, or has the legal right to exercise ownership or control of any thereof, or any interest therein, or of any

land on which wheat is grown during the term of this contract.

20. From time to time each year the grower will mail to the association, as requested, a statement of his expected acreage of wheat for that year and its condition on the forms provided for that purpose by the association.

Damages for Breach of Contract

21. Inasmuch as the remedy at law would be inadequate, and inasmuch as it is now and ever will be impracticable and extremely difficult to determine the actual damage resulting to the association, should the grower fail so to deliver all of his wheat, the grower hereby agrees to pay to the association for all wheat delivered, sold, consigned or marketed by or for him, or withheld other than in accordance with the terms hereof, the sum of twenty-five cents (25c.) per bushel as liquidated damages for the breach of this contract, all parties agreeing that this contract is one of a series dependent for its true value upon the adherence of each and all of the contracting parties to each and all of the said contracts.

22. The grower agrees that, in the event of a breach by him of any material provision hereof, particularly as to delivery or marketing of any wheat other than through the association, the association shall, upon proper action instituted by it, be entitled to an injunction to prevent further breach hereof, and other equitable relief, according to the terms of this agreement; and the association and the grower expressly agree that this agreement is not a contract for personal services or demanding exceptional capacity or talents; and that this is a contract of agency coupled with financial interest under special circumstances and conditions, and that the association cannot go into the open markets and secure wheat to replace any which the grower may fail to deliver; and that this contract will be the proper subject for the remedy of specific performance in the event of a breach thereof.

23. Any deduction, or allowance, or loss that the association may make or suffer on account of inferior grade, quantity, quality or standard, or condition at delivery, shall be charged against the grower, and deducted from his net returns hereunder.

Powers of Association

24. The association may make rules and regulations and provide inspectors to standardize the quality, method and manner of handling, sacking and shipping of such wheat; and the grower agrees to observe and perform any such rules and regulations prescribed by the association, and to accept the grading established or grading done by the association, the which shall, subject to any law in force for the time being, be conclusive.

25. The grower appoints the association, its trustees and each of them its officers, agents and servants, his agent and attorney, in fact to make, execute, and take delivery of all contracts that may be required to be entered into pursuant to the provisions of "the Canada Grain Act," on his behalf, and in his name, place and stead, which contracts and all moneys payable in respect thereof are hereby assigned to the association; and to receive accounts and to receive payment of all moneys payable to the grower under such contract in full settlement for such contract or otherwise, all in his name, place and stead, and to account and settle for any moneys so received by crediting the same to the grower on the books of the association, which moneys, less all deductions as herein provided, shall be distributed pursuant to the provisions of this agreement. Such receipt of payment and giving of credit on the books of the association as aforesaid shall be deemed to be and shall be a proper accounting for and settlement in full for all such contracts.

26. The association may establish selling, statistical or other agencies in any place in the world, and the association may act in any of the businesses of the association through or by means of agents, brokers, sub-contractors or others.

27. The grower agrees that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, if, for any reason, it should in the opinion of the association, become impracticable or impossible to carry in-

to effect the terms and provisions of this agreement as hereinbefore set forth with respect to the 1923 wheat crop, the association is hereby authorized and empowered to make any arrangements that it may consider desirable for the co-operative marketing of the said wheat crop.

28. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the associations will, by notice given in a newspaper in the cities and the principal towns of Alberta, to be selected by the association, fix the date at which it will commence operations and until such date the grower or growers may sell or otherwise dispose of his or their wheat, if accompanied by actual delivery of the same, and the association shall not be bound to accept delivery thereof or be otherwise liable in respect thereto. This agreement shall remain in full force, effect and virtue notwithstanding that the association may not be able to commence operations in time to handle any of the 1923 crop.

29. The parties agree that there are no oral or other conditions, promises, covenants, representations or inducements in addition to or at variance with any of the terms hereof and that this agreement represents the voluntary and clear understanding of both parties fully and completely.

In witness whereof the grower has hereunto set his hand and seal, and the association has hereunto affixed its seal under the hand of its proper officer in that behalf, the day and year first written.

Sealed and delivered and countersigned by the chairman. In the presence of
Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

Per _____ Chairman.
Signed, sealed and delivered.
In the presence of _____ Grower.
Subscribing grower's full name.....

Post office address
Description of lands:
Total acreage in wheat 1922
Total acreage in wheat 1923
Estimated bushels of wheat 1923.
Particulars of contracts, mortgages, liens or other charges.
Manitoba

The situation in Manitoba at the time of going to press (Saturday) is that a meeting of the board of directors of the United Farmers of Manitoba has been called for Tuesday, August 21, at which Vice-president McKenzie will make a report on the conference he attended at Regina on August 9-10. In order to give some guidance to the board in its deliberations, Secretary Wood has sent out to all district directors a letter containing the following questions:

Do you find the farmers generally keen for the establishment of a wheat pool?

Would volunteer help in organizing and getting contracts signed be readily available?

Will the requirements of a three dollar fee, as in Alberta, be regarded as a hindrance?

What proportion of your farmers will be willing to bind themselves in a five-year contract?

Saskatchewan

Regina, August 17—(Guide Special Correspondence). The nominating committee appointed at the public meeting addressed by Mr. Sapiro, in Regina on August 9, met on August 10, and drafted a list of persons to serve on the organizing committee. This committee is constituted as follows:

Hon. J. A. Maharg, A. J. McPhail, George Edwards, C. C. Stoliker, G. W. Robertson, M.L.A., representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; L. C. Brouillette, W. M. Thrasher, R. Dundas, Mr. Pristupa, Mr. Mathewson, representing The Farmers' Union of Canada; A. E. Wilson, president Saskatchewan Mutual Hail Association, George Spence, M.L.A.; R. J. Moffatt and A. R. Reusch, representing the unorganized farmers; Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture, representing the provincial government; W. L. Noyes, representing the private elevator companies; G. G. Wray and H. J. Beveridge representing the Retail Merchants Association; and Thomas Moffitt representing the Rural Municipalities Association.

A Wise Purchase is the Best Economy

"SALADA"

TEA

H340

Is the wisest purchase you can make.

Pure, Fresh and so Delicious—Just try it.

McBean Bros.—Advice to Farmers

Farmers of Western Canada.—We think that you will be well advised if you do not enter a Wheat Pool this or any other year on a long-term contract basis. The advantages which you may derive from this kind of marketing are at the very best so slight that you cannot afford to jeopardize your future by signing up. Silver-tongued orators may endeavor to persuade you to the contrary, but common sense should be your best guide.

By shipping your own grain to a Commission firm you retain full control until it is sold, and it is impossible to get your grain handled more cheaply than by this method. You get full value for your grain when it is sold, whereas once in the pool you dispose of the right to sell how and when you please for five years, and you will not know what price you are going to get, and may not receive full settlement for perhaps a year. The possibility of wrong market judgment on the part of the pool managers cannot be eliminated. The pool has no advantages to offer which can off-set the drawbacks, that we can see.

We would like to have the handling of at least part of your grain this year. Write us for shipping instructions and advice on the markets. Liberal advances given on receipt of bills of lading.

McBEAN BROS., Grain Commission Merchants, 453 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Canadian Government Elevator System

HEAD OFFICE: 505-511 Grain Exchange
Fort William, Ont.

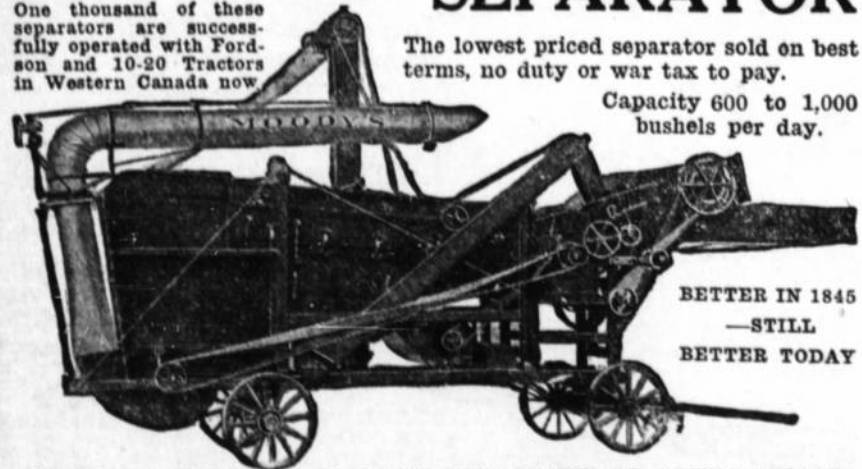
OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS AT:
Port Arthur Moose Jaw
Saskatoon Calgary

NO. 2 MOODY SEPARATOR

One thousand of these separators are successfully operated with Fordson and 10-20 Tractors in Western Canada now

The lowest priced separator sold on best terms, no duty or war tax to pay.

Capacity 600 to 1,000 bushels per day.



BETTER IN 1845
—STILL
BETTER TODAY

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT PUT STAMP OF APPROVAL ON
MOODY SEPARATORS

The Dominion Government paid for and are using Moody Separators at the following Experimental Farms: Rosthern, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Indian Head, Sask.; Scott, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Lacombe, Alta.; Brandon, Man.; Sanicton, B.C.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Cape Rouge, Que.; Kentville, Nova Scotia.

IF YOU WANT A LARGER SEPARATOR GET OUR VICTOR 22x36
Most up to date separator sold in Western Canada. For prices, terms and circulars Write—

The Matthew Moody & Sons Co. 148 Wall Street, Saskatoon, Sask.
8001-102 Street, Strathcona, Alberta

A campaign committee was appointed by the organization committee, with A. J. McPhail as chairman. Other members of this committee are: G. F. Edwards, W. M. Thrasher, L. C. Brouillette, R. J. Moffatt, G. G. Wray, G. W. Robertson and C. C. Stoliker. Mr. McPhail has been appointed general manager of the campaign.

For the purposes of the campaign the province has been divided into three districts as follows: Northern Saskatchewan, headquarters at Saskatoon, supervisors, W. M. Thrasher and R. H. Milliken; Southern Saskatchewan, headquarters at Regina, supervisors, G. F. Edwards and G. W. Robertson; North-eastern Saskatchewan, headquarters at Yorkton, supervisor, A. R. Reusch.

Organization will be on a provincial basis, a county chairman being appointed for each provincial constituency with full responsibility. The county chairman will appoint a committee for each municipality, and this committee will appoint one or more canvassers in each township.

The county chairmen will be expected to report daily to the supervisors as to the progress of the work.

Sign-up Day, August 29

Sign-up day has been fixed for August 29, the following week being devoted to a clean-up campaign. The membership fee will be three dollars, being two dollars for campaign expenses and one dollar for stock.

All ministers in the province are being asked to make the contract pool the subject of an address or sermon on Sunday, August 26, and the co-operation of all boards of trade, banks and other bodies is being requested. The Sask. Rural Municipalities' Association and the Retail Merchants' Association are working wholeheartedly with the committee.

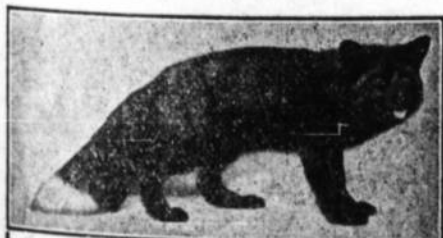
The following sub-committees have been formed, viz.: Banking, legal, operations, personnel and elevator committees.

Hon. Manning Doherty to Speak

The Hon. Manning Doherty, former minister of agriculture in the Drury government, has been secured to take part in a series of meetings which are to be held throughout the province, from Monday, August 20 to Saturday, August 25, two or three meetings being held in each provincial constituency. Mr. Doherty will speak at the following points: Assiniboia, Tuesday, August 21; Weyburn, Wednesday, August 22; Estevan, Thursday, August 23; Carlyle, Friday, August 24; Indian Head, Saturday, August 25; Rosetown, Monday, August 27; North Battleford, Tuesday, August 28; Humboldt, Wednesday, August 29; Wynyard, Thursday, August 30; Yorkton, Friday, August 31; and Melville, Saturday, September 1. All these meetings will be held in the evening, except Estevan, which will be in the afternoon at two o'clock.

The S.G.G.A. has advanced the sum of \$10,000 to the organization committee to meet preliminary expenses. Other financial arrangements are also under consideration.

A provisional board of directors of the pool has been elected to take office after incorporation, and to hold office for not more than three months, when a permanent board will be elected by the members. The members of the provisional board are as follows; namely: L. C. Brouillette, R. J. Moffatt, George Spence, W. M. Thrasher, G. W. Robertson, A. R. Wilson, J. A. Maharg, George Edwards, A. R. Reusch, G. G. Wray, A. J. McPhail and W. L. Noyes.



PROFITS IN SILVER FOXES

We have many letters like the following:
Western Can. Fox Breeders, July 9, 1923
Am greatly pleased with litters from my pairs, bought last winter. Results exceeded all expectations. I could not have wished for fairer treatment from you. (Original of this letter on file in our office).
Plans and terms to suit every farmer. Write
WESTERN CANADA FOX BREEDERS
840 Somerset Block, Winnipeg

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 17, 1923.

WHEAT—Prices have shown some improvement during the week, with October wheat selling as high as 100¢. Offerings around the dollar mark by commission houses were fairly heavy, but were finally all taken care of. A few cars of new crop wheat has past inspection during last few days, and grades vary all the way from Two Northern to Feed wheat. With favorable weathering movement will be fairly heavy during next couple of weeks. The cash market is very tight, with the top grades of old wheat very scarce and premiums have advanced about 2 cents during the week. One Northern at the present time bringing 13¢ cents over the October future.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices for both grains are very firm, with an excellent demand for all grades of both oats and barley. Stocks of oats are very limited and it is impossible to do business in any volume.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Aug. 13 to 18 inclusive	13	14	15	16	17	18	Aug	Year
Wheat—									
Oct. 98	97	99	99	98	98	97	101		
Dec. 96	95	96	96	96	96	94	99		
Oats—									
Oct. 41	41	41	42	42	42	40	38		
Dec. 38	38	39	39	39	39	38	37		
Barley—									
Oct. 52	52	53	53	53	53	52	52		
Dec. 51	51	51	52	51	51	50	50		
Flax—									
Oct. 196	195	195	195	192	192	195	193		
Dec. 184	184	185	184	183	182	184	186		
Rye—									
Oct. 64	64	64	65	65	64	64	67		
Dec. 63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63		

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.14 to \$1.19; No. 2 northern, \$1.11 to \$1.16; No. 3 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.11. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.14 to \$1.20; No. 1 hard, \$1.11 to \$1.16; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.09 to \$1.12; No. 1 hard, \$1.08 to \$1.11. Durum wheat—Fancy No. 1 amber, 96¢ to 98¢; No. 1 durum, 91¢ to 93¢; No. 2 amber, 91¢ to 94¢; No. 2 durum, 89¢ to 92¢; No. 3 amber, 89¢ to 93¢; No. 3 durum, 87¢ to 90¢. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 84¢ to 85¢; No. 3 yellow, 83¢ to 84¢; No. 2 mixed, 80¢ to 82¢; No. 3 mixed, 78¢ to 79¢. Oats—No. 2 white, 34¢ to 35¢; No. 3 white, 33¢ to 34¢. Barley—Choice to fancy, 55¢ to 67¢; medium to good, 50¢ to 54¢; lower grades, 43¢ to 49¢. Rye—No. 2, 62¢. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.43 to \$2.45.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts today were 170 cattle, 55 calves, 223 hogs and 395 sheep.
Quotations—Butcher steers, good to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.10; heifers, good to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; cows, good to choice, \$3.50 to \$3.60; fair, \$3.00 to \$3.25; bulls, fair, \$1.75; calves, good to choice, \$5.00 to \$6.85; stockers, good, \$2.50 to \$2.80. Lambs, good, \$11.50 to \$12 for yearlings. Hogs, thick smooths, \$10.40 to \$10.50; select bacon, \$11.44 to \$11.55.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today were: Cattle, 1,000; calves, 700; hogs, 2,400; sheep, 300; cars, 73.
Cattle—Beef steers, \$5.00 to \$11.50; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$7.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$9.75; bulk of sales, \$3.50 to \$9.75; canners and cutters, \$2.00 to \$3.00; bulk of sales, \$2.25 to \$3.00; bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.25; bulk of sales, \$3.25 to \$4.00; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$10.50; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$10.50; stock feeding steers, \$3.50 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$3.50 to \$6.00.
Hogs—Hogs, \$6.00 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$8.00.
Sheep—Lambs, \$8.00 to \$12.75; bulk of sales, \$11.75 to \$12; ewes, \$1.00 to \$7.50; bulk of sales \$6.75 to \$7.00; wethers, \$5.00 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$8.00 to \$10.75; bucks, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Ltd. report as follows for the week ending August 17, 1923:
Receipts this week: Cattle, 8,233; hogs, 2,523; sheep, 582. Receipts previous week: Cattle, 7,412; hogs, 2,653; sheep, 419.

Cattle receipts this week have been practically the same as last, with a general improvement in finish. Prices are holding steady on good quality stock, while plain and unfinished cattle are hard to move. The dry spell in the States has been broken with the result that a better outlet has been found in the South, but the continued dry spell in Ontario is making it difficult to find an outlet for feeder cattle. The present is a splendid time for Western farmers who are in a position to take stocker and feeder cattle to do so as prospects are for a keener demand and slightly higher prices on stockers and feeders later. We again urge our shippers to hold back this plain unfinished stock until such conditions arise that will make it possible to move some to better advantage.

Best butcher steers are bringing from 6¢ to 6½¢ per pound, and heavier steers a shade lower. Plain butcher steers are selling from 3¢ to 4¢ per pound. The cow market continues about steady, tops bringing 4¢ to 4½¢ per pound, medium kinds 2½¢ to 3½¢ per pound. Prime butcher heifers are selling from 5½¢ to 6¢ per pound, medium cows from 4½¢ to 5¢ per pound, stock heifers from 2¢ to 3¢ per pound. Best feeder steers are bringing

WHEAT PRICES

Aug. 13 to 18 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Aug. 13	110	105	103	92	83	76
14	109	105	103	91	82	75
15	111	107	104	93	84	77
16	112	108	105	93	84	77
17	112	108	104	92	83	76
18	113	109	105	92	83	76
Week	108	103	101	91	82	75
Year	117	111	106	92	78	69

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur August 13 to August 18, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Aug. 13	65½	44½	43	43	41½	40½	51½	50½	48½	48½	210½	200½	176½	63
14	64½	45	43½	43½	41½	40½	52½	51	48½	48½	209	199	175	62½
15	66	45½	43½	43½	42	41	53½	51½	49½	49½	209½	199½	175½	63½
16	66½	46½	44½	44½	42½	41½	53½	51½	49½	49½	209	199	175	63½
17	65½	45½	43½	43½	42½	41½	53½	52	49½	49½	206½	196½	162½	63½
18	65½	45½	43½	43½	42½	41½	53½	51½	49½	49½	206½	196½	162½	63½
Week Ago	64½	43½	42½	42½	40½	39½	51½	50½	47½	47½	209½	202½	175½	62½
Year Ago	58½	43½	49½	39½	36½	34½	55½	51½	47½	47½	206	200	183	68

from 4¢ to 4½¢ per pound, medium from 3¢ to 4¢ per pound. Best stocker steers from 3¢ to 4¢ per pound, medium kinds from 2½¢ to 3¢ per pound. Best veal calves from 6½¢ to 8¢ per pound, medium kinds 5¢ to 6¢ per pound, common calves 2½¢ to 4¢ per pound.

The hog market has again shown additional strength this week. Thick smooths today selling at 10¢ with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for selects.

The run of sheep and lambs has been heavier this week and the market considerably higher. Best lambs weighing over 80 pounds are bringing from 10¢ to 11¢ per pound, and light lambs from 6¢ to 9¢ per pound. Best sheep from 4¢ to 5¢ per pound, and yearlings from 5½¢ to 6½¢.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$ 6.00 to \$ 6.50
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 6.00
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 5.00
Common steers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.25
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common stocker steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 5.00
Medium heifers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows	4.00 to 4.25
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.50
Bred stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	.50 to 1.00
Choice springers	40.00 to 60.00
Common springers	25.00 to 40.00
Choice veal calves	7.00 to 8.00
Common calves	3.00 to 5.00
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market is stronger. Dealers are now quoting, delivered, extras 30¢, firsts 25¢, seconds 18¢, cracks 13¢. Receipts are light and quality fair. Extras are jobbing 32¢ to 34¢, firsts 26¢ to 28¢, seconds 22¢. Poultry: Receipts are increasing, but the demand is good. Quotations live delivered chickens 25¢, fowl 11¢ to 18¢, roosters 10¢. One car of live poultry was loaded last week-end at Hartney for shipment to Montreal.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: The markets in this province continue quiet and slightly firmer. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 23¢, firsts 20¢, seconds 15¢. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 30¢, firsts 25¢, seconds 20¢. At some points storage stocks are being drawn on to supply the consumptive demand. In the North Battleford section eggs are scarce. Poultry: Quotations live delivered chickens 18¢, fowl 10¢ to 12¢, cocks 7¢, ducks 14¢. Receipts continue light.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is very firm, due to shortage of supplies. Prices have advanced 3¢ during the past week. Quality of receipts is reported to be good. Dealers are quoting country shippers delivered, extras returned, extras 28¢, firsts 25¢, seconds 18¢. Jobbing extras 35¢, firsts 32¢, seconds 25¢. Poultry: Market remains steady and unchanged.

CALGARY—Eggs: A slight improvement in the quality of receipts and also in the number of arrivals is reported. Otherwise the market remains unchanged.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow sold 430 Canadian cattle on August 1. Best quality sold mostly at 11½¢ live weight. Heavier sorts made from 10½¢ to 11¢. Lean stores ranged from 9½¢ to 10¢. A further consignment of 463 head off the S.S. Gracia was sold on August 7. These changed hands generally from 9½¢ to 10½¢, with some extra choice kinds topping at 11½¢. Plain and heavy cattle sold from 9½¢ to 10¢. Canadian cattle have declined in value by two pounds ten shillings per head during the past couple of weeks following the usual course of trading during August, and the present outlook is for temporary lower values. Best Scotch beef sold mostly from 12½¢ to 13¢, live weight. One hundred and seventy Irish ranged from 9½¢ to 11¢.

Birkenhead offered 631 Canadians and prices were mostly 20¢ per lb., sinking offal. Some sales of choice cattle were made at 21¢.

London sold 116 Canadian dressed sides from 18¢ to 19¢ per lb. Trade is reported slow, owing to warm weather and the holiday season.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest 105s, lean and prime 100s to 105s, bales 110s. A good demand is reported under small supplies. American 76s to 84s, firm. Irish quotations nominal. Danish 117s to 119s. Danish killings are reported as being somewhat lighter.

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

\$700 SECURES 100-ACRE FARM—10 CATTLE, horses, growing crops. Big producer and pleasant home: income from start; 1½ miles village; city markets; dark loam tillage, pasture, woodland, sugar and apple orchards comfortable 8-room house, 60-ft. basement barn, etc. Low price, \$3,000, and to settle immediately, 10 cows, horses, hog, poultry, cream separator, tools, six acres oats, half acre potatoes, big garden, hay crop included. Only \$700 needed. Details, page 308, Illustrated Catalog Bargains, many states. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 427 E. Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THE WISE MAN IS HE WHO BUYS WHEN the price is low. Farming pays if land is not too dear. The heaviest burden the farmer has to carry is the original price of his land. The present depression period is the time to buy—don't put it off until high prices return. Send for our list of farm lands for sale. We have real bargains in every part of the province. We will arrange for you to make inspection. The Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg. 31-5

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SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 31-5

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